

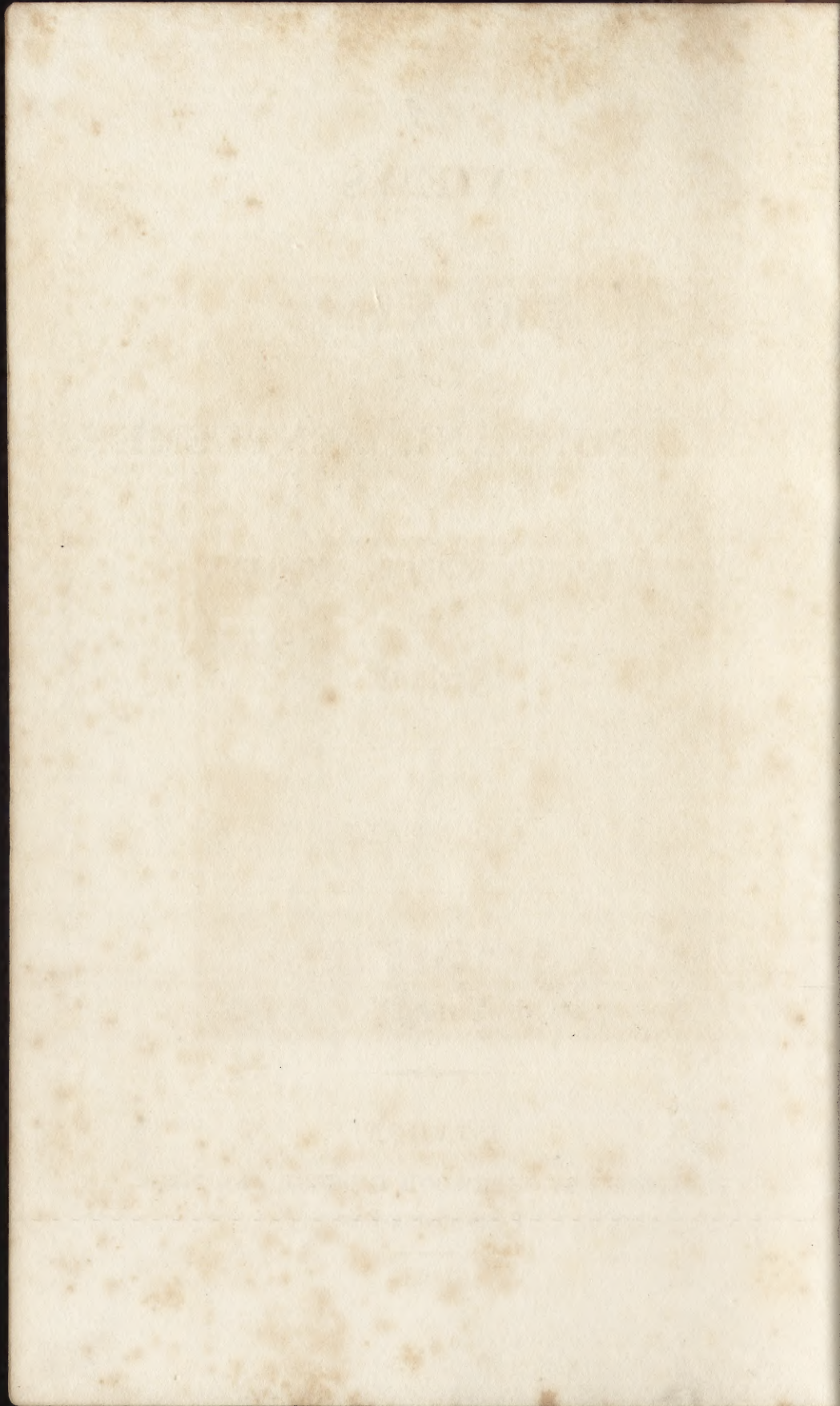


Designed by J. E. Neale.

Engraved by J. C. Verrall.

The Gateway
BATTLE ABBEY.
SUSSEX.

London Pubd. Sept. 1828 by J. E. Neale, 16 Fleet St. Blackfriars Road.



VIEWS
OF
The Seats
OF
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN,
IN
England, Wales, Scotland,
AND
Ireland.

BY
J. P. NEALE.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. IV.

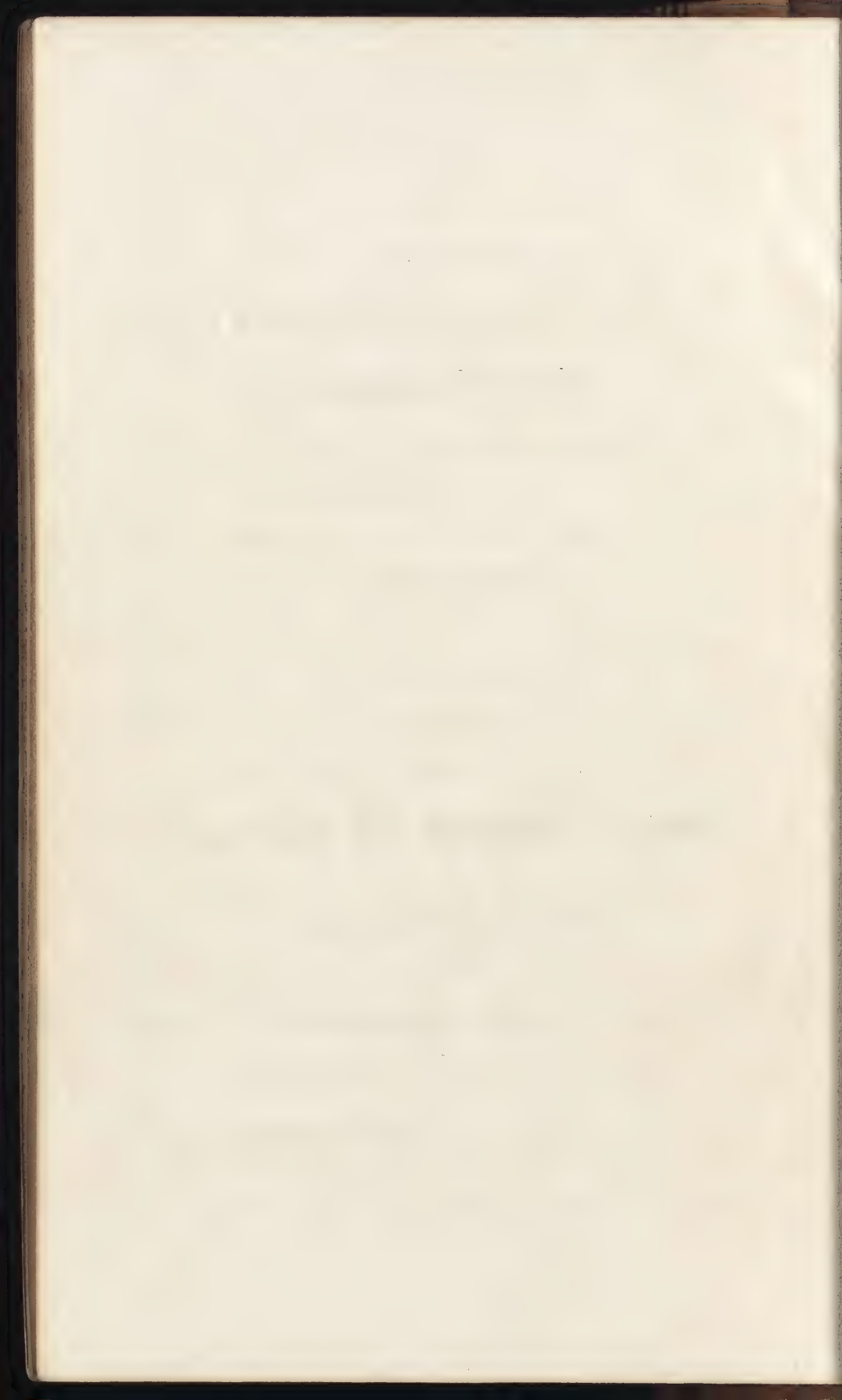
LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY SHERWOOD, GILBERT, AND PIPER,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1828.

Gunnell and Shearman,
Salisbury Square.

TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY,
Lord Lyndhurst,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND,
AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS;
A LORD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS,
Recorder of Bristol,
&c. &c.
THE TENTH VOLUME OF
VIEWS
OF THE
Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen,
IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM,
IS,
WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY
JOHN PRESTON NEALE.



SECOND SERIES.

CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME,

CONTAINING SIXTY ENGRAVINGS AND ONE VIGNETTE.

ENGLAND.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POSSESSOR.
ATTLE ABBEY, AS TITLE.....	<i>Sussex</i>	SIR GODFREY VASSALL WEBSTER, BART.
DERMANSTON.....	<i>Berkshire</i>	WILLIAM CONGREVE, ESQ.
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DILLINGTON HOUSE.....		JOHN HANNING, ESQ.
ENMORE CASTLE		EARL OF EGMONT.
HINTON ST. GEORGE		EARL POULETT.
KING WESTON.....		WILLIAM DICKENSON, ESQ. M.P.
MONTACUTE HOUSE.....		JOHN PHELIPS, ESQ.
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WELLS PALACE		BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.
KING'S BROMLEY HALL.....	<i>Staffordshire...</i>	MRS. LANE.
NORBURY PARK.....	<i>Surrey.....</i>	HENRY P. SPERLING, ESQ.
ARUNDEL CASTLE.....	<i>Sussex</i>	DUKE OF NORFOLK.
DITTO		DITTO.
ASHBURNHAM PLACE		EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.
BATTLE ABBEY		SIR GODFREY VASSALL WEBSTER, BART.
PARHAM PARK		LORD DE LA ZOUCHE.
LONGFORD CASTLE	<i>Wiltshire.....</i>	EARL OF RADNOR.
SWINTON PARK	<i>Yorkshire.....</i>	WILLIAM DANBY, ESQ.
WILTON CASTLE.....		SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BART. M.P.
DITTO		DITTO.

SCOTLAND.

DONIBRISTLE	<i>Fifeshire.....</i>	EARL OF MORAY.
LEE PLACE	<i>Lanarkshire....</i>	SIR C. MACDONALD LOCKHART, BART.
WISHAW		LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.
DALKEITH	<i>Midlothian....</i>	DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENS- BERRY.
FINGASK	<i>Perthshire.....</i>	SIR PATRICK M. THREIPLAND, BART.
KILGRASTON		JOHN GRANT, ESQ.
KINFAUNS CASTLE.....		LORD GRAY.
DITTO		DITTO.
OCHTERTYRE		SIR PATRICK MURRAY, BART.

IRELAND.

FOATY ISLAND	<i>Cork.....</i>	JOHN SMITH-BARRY, ESQ.
BALLYFINN	<i>Queen's County.</i>	SIR CHARLES HENRY COOTE, BART. M.



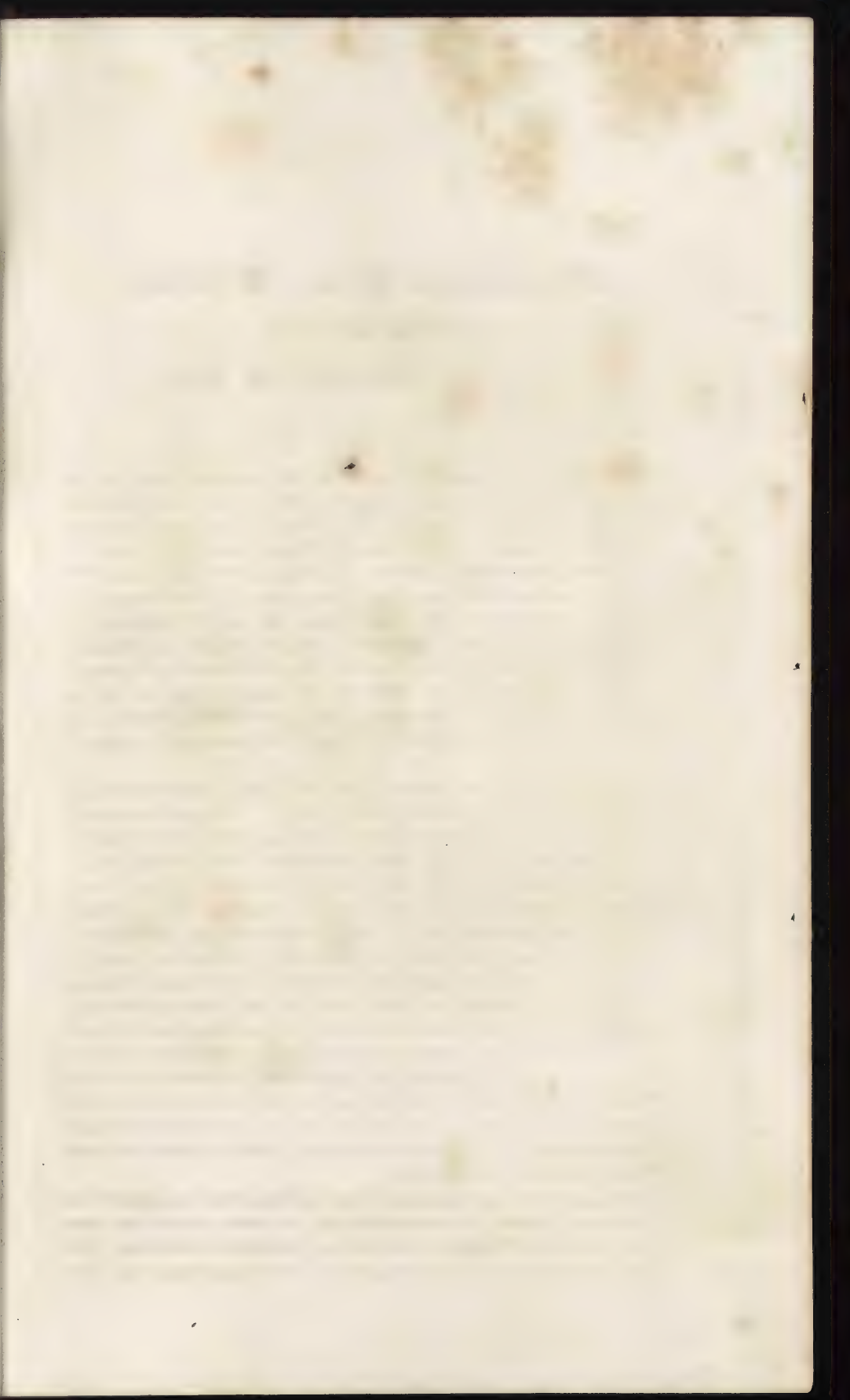


Drawn by J. P. H. 1836. Albany Cotton Office. Engraved by T. Barker.

ALBANY COTTON OFFICE.

1836.

Printed by J. P. H. 1836. Albany Cotton Office. Engraved by T. Barker.





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by W. Tombleson.

ALDERMANSTON HOUSE.

The Staircase.

Pl. 1.

REICHARD.

London, Published and Engraved by J. P. Neale & Bennett, St. Martin's Lane.

Aldermanston House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM CONGREVE, ESQ.

THE little town of Aldermanston lies on the southern border of the County of Berks, adjoining to Hampshire, not far from the Roman town of Silchester in the latter county. The Manor of this place, before the conquest, was a part of the possessions of Earl Harold, and was afterwards in the King's hands, till Henry I. granted it about the year 1100, with six others in this County, to Robert Achard. A confirmation of the grant is still preserved at Aldermanston. In the 20th of Edward I., another Robert Achard had a grant of a Market and Fair at Aldermanston, and also of the right of free warren in his Manors of Aldermanston, Sparsholt, Estmanton, Westcote, Sulhamstead, &c., all in the County of Berks. This grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and there is also an exemplification of it in the beginning of the reign of George III.

“ At Sparsholt,” says Leland, “ lyith one of the Achards, honorably
“ buried in a chapel annexid hard to the side of the parochie chirche,
“ having a chantry, and on eche side lyith a wife of his. There is
“ a commune saying that the one of them was a Duches, and the other a
“ Countes. But this saying hath little appearance of truthe. There
“ was a younger brother of the house of the Delamares of Noney
“ Castle Co, Somerset, and he, by præferment of marriage had
“ about the tyme of Edward the III^d. the daughter and heyre of
“ Achard, a man of fair landes in Berkeshire. Sir Thomas Delamare
“ Knt. of the Sepulchre, the last of this house had a son caullid John,
“ and he dying afore Thomas his father, left two daughters; whereof
“ one was married to George Forster, father to Sir Humfre that now
“ lyvith; the other to Morton, of Dorsetshire, kinsman to Cardinal
“ Morton; but she had no children, and so the landes of this Delamare
“ cam totally to Forster, and so v. of the vii. Lordships of Achard
“ above spoken, be yet in Sir Humfrede Forster's handes that now
“ most dwellith at Aldermanston.”

“ The house of Sir Humfrede Forster in Barkeshire cam oute of the
“ house of Forsters of Northumberlande, of whom one of late tyme
“ was caullid Sir Thomas Forster, and was Marschal of Barwicke. This
“ youngger brother of the Forsters of Northumberlande were first

ALDERMANSTON HOUSE.

“planted in Edward the III.d’s tyme, and by his advancement to faire
 “landes in Sumerssetshire, by the partes where a late priory of Barly
 “was. The fair lordship of Harpeden, and fair auncient and large
 “Manor-place with dobil courtes standing in Oxfordshire within
 “half a mile of Henle upon Tamise longgid to the Harpedens, gen-
 “tilmen of fame and cam to the Forsters. Then Popham a gentilman
 “of very faire landes in Southamptonshe dydid withoute issue male,
 “about Henrye VI. dayes, and leving four daughters, they were thus
 “maryid, to Forster, to Barentine, to Wadham, to Hamdene. Humfrede
 “Forster, grandfather to Syr Humfrey Forster now lyving, married
 “this Popham’s daughter.”

This Humphrey, who married Popham’s daughter, was Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Berks, in the 15th of Edward IV., and was knighted as appeared by his monument in the old church of St. Martin in the Fields. His son, Sir George, was the person who married the heiress of Delamare, as before-mentioned, and in her right became seated at Aldermanston. He was made Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., and was Sheriff of the counties of Oxford and Berks in the 8th of Henry VIII. He lies buried with his wife in a chapel situate on the south side of the church of Aldermanston, under a splendid Alabaster tomb, whereon are the figures of a Knight in armour, and his lady lying by him in the dress of the times: on the north side of the monument are the figures of eight sons standing in armour, as on the south side are eight daughters in their usual habits; there are also at the foot three more sons.

His son, Sir Humphrey Forster, contemporary with Leland, was one of the Esquires of the body to Henry VIII., and attended his sovereign to Boulogne in 1520. He received the honour of knighthood the year after his father’s decease, and was well disposed towards the protestants, even in the most dangerous times. He boldly declared to Henry VIII., “that never any thing went so much against his conscience, which under his Grace’s authority he had done, as his attending the execution of three poor men martyred at Windsor.” He had several grants from the king for his court services; among others, the adjoining manors of Wasing and Stratfield Mortimer, and the office of Keeper of Freemantle Park, in Hampshire, the two latter for his own life only. Sir Humphrey married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Sandys, of the Vine in Hampshire, and was father by her of William, who is buried in a chapel situate on the south side of the church of Aldermanston. This William left a son named Humphrey, who was knighted in 1592, and died in February 1601, leaving issue a son named William, who was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Mark Stuart of the Isle of Ely, by whom he left an only son named Humphrey, who was created a baronet in May 1620.

ALDERMANSTON HOUSE.

In 1636, Sir Humphrey Forster Bart., and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, in Hants, built the magnificent family mansion now remaining in its original state, as appears by the inscription still existing over the door-ways of the principal front. It will be seen by the annexed View (Plate I.), that the exterior presents nothing particularly striking to the eye in point of architecture. It is a large brick mansion with a bold blocked cornice, having two doors in the principal front, adorned with twisted columns. The interior, however, claims more particular notice. A passage, similar to the screens in more ancient houses and colleges, leads into a large well-proportioned hall of an oblong form, two stories high, having a handsome spacious gallery entirely round it. In most of the windows throughout the house are impaled the arms of the ancestry of the family from an early period. The dining-room is large and handsome, with one of those ponderous chimney-pieces so characteristic of the age in which it was built. The great drawing-room is over the dining-room, and more richly ornamented with carving and gilding; the chimney-pieces of both reaching nearly to the ceilings. However little we might admire those kinds of ornaments, if they were now first erected, they gain a venerable effect from time, which by the associations of the fancy gives infinite delight to the contemplative mind. The Staircase affords a specimen of rich internal decoration, so indicative of domestic grandeur that we have selected it for the subject of Plate II. All the other rooms, which are many and spacious, are after the same fashion: those in the back front look into an avenue in the park, which has been considerably enlarged, and surrounded with an entire new paling by the present proprietor, who has also had the mansion thoroughly repaired, but without in any degree altering the original style of the building. The park now consists of about 750 acres, and contains many very venerable oaks, several of them more than 20 feet in girth, probably coeval with the original grant of the Manor by Henry I. Close adjoining to the Mansion is the parish church, with a spire of wood; its appearance is venerable and picturesque; it is shewn in our first Plate.

Sir Humphrey Forster lived to be aged, being alive in 1661. His son, William, died before him, having married Elizabeth, only child of Sir John Tyrrell of Herons, in Essex, (by his first wife,) by whom he had three sons, of whom two died without issue, before their mother, and one daughter married to William Pert Esq., of Essex. Sir Humphrey, the eldest son, married Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Humphrey Winch, of Hawnes, Bart., by whom he had several children, who all died in their father's life-time. By his death, without any surviving issue, in December 1711, the baronetage and male line of the Forsters of Aldermanston, became extinct. This estate then went to his niece, Elizabeth, who married William Forster Esq., of Bamburg

ALDERMANSTON HOUSE.

Castle, in Northumberland, but he dying without issue in 1700, she re-married William, third Lord Stawel, who, possessing this seat in right of her, frequently made it his residence. He died in 1742 (she surviving him till 1748), leaving issue an only child Charlotte, who married in 1752, Ralph Congreve Esq., and brought the estate to him. Mr. Congreve was the only son of Colonel Ralph Congreve, Lieutenant Governor of the Garrison of Gibraltar, who was a younger brother of John Congreve, Esq., of Congreve, in the county of Stafford, a family (according to Dr. Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*,) "of so great antiquity that it claims a place among the few that extend their line beyond the Norman Conquest." Mrs. Congreve dying in 1762 without issue, and indeed without any, except very distant, relations, gave the whole of her estates in this and other counties to her husband absolutely, and he by his will settled them on the elder branch of his own family.

Pictures at Aldermanston House.

LITTLE DRAWING ROOM.

Elizabeth, Lady Stawel, Niece of Sir Humphrey Forster.

LITTLE DINING ROOM.

King Henry VIII.

King Edward VI.

Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas, Lord Cromwell.

GREAT DINING ROOM.

Major-General Sir William Congreve, Bart., Equerry to the King, and Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory.

Landscape.—*Gaspar Poussin*.

Dead Game.—*Clevenburgh*.

Queen Esther before Ahasuerus.—*Tintoretto*.

HALL.

Colonel Christopher Congreve, of the time of Charles II.

Ditto, at the age of 84.

John Congreve, of Congreve in Staffordshire, Esq.

The Rev. Charles Walter Congreve, Archdeacon of Armagh.

William Congreve, of Congreve, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Regiment.

Five Portraits of the Forster Family.

Three Portraits of Ladies of the families of Harwood and Nichols in Shropshire.

GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

Mrs. Congreve, daughter of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.

Jane, wife of William Congreve, Esq., and daughter of Robert Waller Esq., of Allentown, in the county of Meath.

Colonel Ralph Congreve, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar.

Ralph Congreve, of Aldermanston, Esq.

A Picture of Mr. Congreve the Poet, when very young.

Mrs. Congreve, wife of John Congreve, Esq., daughter of John Harwood Esq.; and Miss Harwood, her sister.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Lieutenant General Sir William Congreve, Bart. Royal Artillery.

Mrs. Curtis, sister of John Congreve, Esq.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Mr. Congreve the Poet.—Ditto.

Anne, wife of Col. Ralph Congreve, and daughter of the Rev. William Hanmer, cousin of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

TRINITY HALL

Engraved by W. Tomlinson

J. L. R. S. 1842

London: Printed and Sold by J. P. Neale, at the Office of the Trinity Hall, A. Street, & N. P. Neale, 10, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Englefield-House, Berkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

RICHARD BENYON DE BEAUVOIR, ESQ.

ENGLEFIELD House is in the hundred of Reading, and deanery of Newbury, about six miles west of Reading, and forms a conspicuous object to the north of the Bath Road. At a very early period this Manor was held under the baronial family of Somery. But a family of still greater antiquity, who derived their name from the village, more particularly claims notice in this place. John Englefield, who lived in the reign of Henry III., is represented by the pedigrees of the family, to be the sixth in descent from the first settler of the name at this village. Roger de Englefield was Knight of the Shire in 1307, whose descendants frequently filled the same post, and also served the office of Sheriff. At the commencement of the sixteenth century, we find two of the family discharging the functions of Judges. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth this manor became forfeited to the Crown, owing to the conviction of Sir Francis Englefield, for being concerned in the plot of rescuing Mary Queen of Scots out of the hands of the English Sovereign. The Act of Attainder being passed, a grant of the Manor was made to the celebrated Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham.

John, Marquess of Winchester, became possessed of the Englefield Estate, by marrying the Lady Honora Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, by the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham. Englefield House, exhibited in the annexed engraving, was built by the Marques after the demolition of Basing House in Wiltshire, where he had made so noble a defence against the Parliamentary Army during the troubles in the Reign of Charles I. In a treatise, called "*Counsel and Advice to all Builders*," published in 1663, by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, the author, in his dedication to the Marquess of Winchester, passes a high compliment upon that nobleman for the taste displayed in the erection of *Henfelde House*, as he calls it. He describes it as "a well-seated palace, with a wood at its back, like a mantle about a coat of arms;" and adds that, "its present satisfaction must diminish its owner's grief for the loss of Basing."

ENGLEFIELD-HOUSE BERKSHIRE.

Upon the death of the Marquess, his only surviving son, Lord Francis Paulet, took possession of the Englefield Estate, and bequeathed it upon his demise to an only daughter Anne, who married the Rev. Nathan Wrighte, a younger son of the Lord Keeper Wrighte. Upon the death of Nathan Wrighte, Esq. in 1789, Englefield devolved to the late Richard Benyon, Esq., son of Governor Benyon, by the widow of Powlett Wrighte, Esq., elder brother of the last mentioned Nathan. The present proprietor of this seat, grandson of the Governor, in 1822 took the additional name of De Beauvoir; having, in 1814, taken the names of Powlett Wrighte.

To return to the Englefield family.—Francis Englefield, nephew of Sir Francis above-mentioned, was, upon the accession of James I. to the English throne, in consideration of his uncle's sufferings in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots, created a Baronet, being described of Wotton Bassett, in Wiltshire. His posterity occasionally resided at a house in this village, which had been for so many generations the abode of their ancestors. This house was sold in 1792 by Sir Henry Charles Englefield, to the father of the present proprietor.

In the north aisle of the chancel of the parish church are several monuments of the Englefield family, for whom it was built as a burial place in 1514. In the south aisle is a monument to the memory of the famous John, Marquess of Winchester, the defender of Basing House, who died in 1674, with an epitaph from the pen of Dryden, appropriately laudatory. Mr. Benyon de Beauvoir is patron of the Rectory.





Engraving by W. H. W.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1834

Engraving by W. H. W. of the House of Commons, as it appeared in 1834.

Holme Park, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT PALMER, ESQ., M.P.

HOLME PARK, in Sonning, lies three miles nearly east of Reading, on the banks of the Thames. From a period, anterior to the Norman Conquest, the Manor of Sonning was held by the Bishops of Salisbury, and the Manor-house was, for some centuries, their occasional residence. Frequent mention is made of this place by the chroniclers of former days. King John was at Sonning in the year 1216, from the 8th till the 14th of September. In 1389, says Holinshed, the Bishop of Salisbury being at his manor-house at Sonning, was informed of the secret practices of the Wickliffites. It was at the Bishop of Salisbury's manor-place of Sonning, that Isabella, the young queen of Richard II. resided, during the period of that unfortunate monarch's captivity in Pomfret Castle. Bishop Neville dates from Sonning, in 1436. In Leland's time, there existed "a fair old house of stone at Sonninge by the Tamise ripe, longing to the bishop of Saresbyri, and thereby a fair parke." The Manor remained attached to the See of Salisbury, until the year 1574, when it was given in exchange by Edmund, the then bishop, to Queen Elizabeth, for estates in Dorsetshire. King Charles I. granted it in 1628, to Lawrence Halstead and Abraham Chamberlain, with whom it did not long remain, for we find it soon afterwards in the possession of the family of Rich, who seated themselves at Sonning, about the year 1650. Sir Thomas Rich, who was created a Baronet in 1660, upon the restoration of Charles II., had been a great friend to the suffering clergy, during the usurpation of Cromwell, and had entertained, under his roof, the deprived Bishop Brownrigg. His descendants enjoyed the title until the death of Sir Thomas Rich, Admiral of the Blue, in 1803, when it became extinct.

In 1795, the last Baronet sold the Manor of Sonning to Richard Palmer, Esq., father of the present proprietor. Soon after the purchase, Mr. Palmer resolved to fix his country residence at Sonning, and in consequence built a handsome Mansion, the subject of the annexed Engraving. It is a square building, of white brick; and its principal front, which is the View we have selected, is adorned with a bold circular portico.

HOLME PARK, BERKSHIRE.

The situation of Sonning is described by Leland, as "an uplandish toune, but set on a fair and commodious ground. The Tamise rennith under it in a pleasant vale." The parish, which extends into Oxfordshire, contains about 10,000 acres. In the Church are some monuments of the Rich family: the most conspicuous is that to the memory of Sir Thomas Rich, the first baronet, who died in 1667. In 1773, the fee of the parsonage and rectorial manor, which, from time immemorial, had been annexed to the deanery of Salisbury, was vested by Act of Parliament in the late Mr. Palmer, grandfather of the present proprietor, subject to an annual payment to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, who have peculiar jurisdiction in the parish, and are patrons of the vicarage.

Robert Palmer, Esq., the present owner of Holme Park, possesses extensive landed property in Sonning and its vicinity, and is one of the representatives in Parliament for the County of Berks.





Drawn by J. B. Neale.

SHOTTSBROOKE HOUSE, BERKSHIRE.

Engraved by A. Cruise.

Printed & Published by J. B. Neale, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Shottesbrooke House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

ARTHUR VANSITTART, ESQ.

THIS handsome commodious residence is in the hundred of Barnersh, four miles south-west of Maidenhead, and eight west of Windsor. Our View exhibits the two Garden-fronts. It is a substantial brick edifice, covered with stucco, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. A neat corridor leads to the interior from the garden.

The Manor of Shottesbrooke was anciently held by a singular species of grand serjeanty, viz., by the service of providing charcoal to make the crown and other regalia for the king's coronation, the sum of 60 shillings and 10 pence being allowed for the same. This singular tenure originated in the time of William Rufus, when the Manor of *Sotesbrok*, as it was then called, was held by Alward the Goldsmith.

A family who took their name from the village, were the most ancient possessors of this demesne, of whom mention is found. About the beginning of the fourteenth century it passed by an heiress to the respectable family of Vis de Lou, but these last possessed it a very short time; for we find the Manor, in 1340, held by Sir William Trussell, who obtained for himself and successors, a charter of exemption from expeditating his dogs. A descendant of this Sir William Trussell, who died in 1481, left a son named Edward; the same, it is supposed, who became a knight banneret, and whose only daughter married John Vere, Earl of Oxford. This nobleman, who dissipated the greater part of his fortune, is recorded to have disposed of Shottesbrooke to Thomas Noke. From this last-mentioned proprietor, the Manor passed into the family of Powle, who possessed it in the reign of Elizabeth; from them it passed to the Cherrys. The representatives of Francis Cherry, Esq., who died in 1713, sold the estate to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Arthur Vansittart, Esq.

Here were formerly the remains of a small religious house, founded in 1337 (11th Edw. III.) by Sir William Trussell, of Cublesdon, Staffordshire, Knight. The foundation consisted of a College and Chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, for one warden, five priests or chaplains, and two clerks. By virtue of letters apostolical, the Church

SHOTTESBROOKE HOUSE, BERKSHIRE.

of Shottesbrooke was appropriated for the revenues of it. Although Sir William took care to have it sufficiently endowed, yet, in the course of a few years, owing to fire and other accidents, the foundation was reduced to such a deplorable condition, that the whole establishment, with the exception of John Bradford the warden, quitted it. Such disastrous circumstances at length reaching the king's ears, he gave licence to impropriate the Church of Battlesden in the same county to it; which was accordingly done in 1380.

Having received so considerable an accession to its revenues, together with other benefactions, it continued in a flourishing state until the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII. The last warden was Dr. William Throckmorton, who lies buried in the parish church. Henry Dodwell, Camden Professor of History in the University of Oxford at the time of the Revolution, also lies buried in this church. Having refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to King William III., this celebrated Scholar was deprived of his professorship, and retiring to the village of Shottesbrooke, took up his residence near the church, where he passed the remainder of his life in strict intimacy with Mr. Francis Cherry.





Engraved by J. F. Hale

ENCORE HOUSE

Engraved by W. Taylor

Engraved by J. F. Hale. The house is situated in the valley of the Rhine, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the country.

Encombe House, Dorsetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN SCOTT,

EARL OF ELDON, &c.

ENCOMBE is seated in a very deep vale that opens to the British Channel on the south, and is about a mile and a half south-west from Kingston. It seems to take its name from its situation on the extremity of the island of Purbeck, i. e. *End-Comb* ; or according to Hutchins, from its situation in a Comb or Vale, *In-Comb*. This estate is one of the best in the island, consisting of arable and pasture, and has, from its fertility, been distinguished by the name of the Golden Bowl. It yields a greater plenty of grass, and more beautiful verdure than is usually seen in the island.

It is conjectured that this Manor and Hamlet belonged, in ancient times, to Shaston Abbey. In the 32d year of Henry VIII., it was granted to John Lord Zouch, who at the same time had licence to alienate it to Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt., and his heirs. After the attainder of Sir Thomas in the 6th year of Edward VI., this Manor and that of Remmescomb were granted to John Bourchier, Lord Fitzwarren, to be held in chief by service of the fortieth part of a fee; and in the same year he had licence to alienate Encombe to Robert Culliford and his heirs. In 7th Edward VI., it was granted to Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Arundel, in confirmation of her dower for life. But this does not seem to have taken place, for it was ever after the property and seat of the Cullifords, a family that came out of Devonshire.

William Culliford, Esq., Commissioner of the Customs in Scotland, died without issue in 1723, and was succeeded in the possession of Encombe by his brother Robert, who died in 1728. In the 7th year of George II., an act was passed for the sale of this Manor and Farm; soon after which it was purchased by Mrs. Lora Pitt, who gave it to her second son, John Pitt, Esq.: from him Encombe came into the possession of his son, William Morton Pitt, Esq., who, a few years back, disposed of it to its present noble owner.

The ancient seat of the Cullifords being much decayed, was entirely pulled down about 1734 by Mr. Pitt; who on the same spot erected a most elegant Mansion of Purbeck stone, laid out the grounds with great taste, and made extensive plantations. It has a fine view of the British Channel, and is esteemed one of the most beautiful and romantic situations in this part of the kingdom. The façade of the building,

ENCOMBE HOUSE, DORSETSHIRE.

as seen in the annexed Plate, presents a centre with two wings. Each wing consists of two sections; the roof of one having gables with globular ornaments; the other bordered with an embrasured parapet. The wings are joined to the centre by a short corridor, having in front four columns of the Doric order.

John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Viscount Encombe, of Encombe in the county of Dorset, and Baron Eldon, of Eldon in the county of Durham, was born on the 4th June, 1751, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in which place his father carried on the business of a merchant. Applying himself to the study of the law, his Lordship was admitted a member of the Society of the Middle Temple in 1772, and rose through the different gradations of office to its highest honours. Lord Eldon was called to the bar in 1776; elected Member of Parliament for Weobly in 1783; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted in 1788; Attorney-General in 1793; Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in July, 1799, and at the same time raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Eldon. His Lordship was, in 1801, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain: this high office he resigned in February, 1806, but was re-appointed in April, 1807. Upon the demise of the late King, George III., his Lordship delivered up the great seal into the hands of His present Majesty, who was graciously pleased to entrust it again to his Lordship's custody; and on the 6th July, 1821, as a further mark of royal approbation, His Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Viscount Encombe, in the county of Dorset, and Earl of Eldon. On the 1st of May, 1827, Lord Eldon once more resigned his office of Lord High Chancellor, after having held that distinguished post nearly twenty-five years, a far longer period than any of his predecessors.

As long as sterling ability, strict integrity, and impartial decision, be considered as the distinguishing characteristics of a sound Lawyer and conscientious Judge, so long will the name of Eldon conspicuously shine forth. As a principal member of the administration of public affairs, during one of the most eventful and glorious periods of English history, his Lordship has a peculiar claim upon the gratitude of his country, which all good men and sincere friends to our present constitution in church and state will readily acknowledge.

Encombe is a favourite residence of its noble possessor; and here at intervals, removed from the busy scenes of official life, his Lordship has for several years been accustomed to relax his mind and recruit his health.

Lord Eldon married Elizabeth, daughter of Aubone Surtees, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq., by whom he has issue. His grandson, John, commonly called Viscount Encombe, is his Lordship's successor.

Motto :—*Sit sine labe decus.*





Drawn by J. Elmore

Engraved by A. Cress.

MALVERN CASTLE.

1794.

Malvern Castle, the residence of the Bishop of Exeter, and the seat of the Malvern Priory.

Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS WELD, ESQ.

LULLWORTH CASTLE is situated about 12 miles from Weymouth, and about a mile and a half from the sea. It is a noble pile of building in the castellated style, and was erected between the years 1588 and 1609, by the Earl of Suffolk (one of the Howard family), but having been injured in the civil wars by the devastations of the soldiers, the interior decorations were not completed until after the purchase of the Estate by Humphrey Weld, Esq., in the year 1641. It is an exact cube of 80 feet, with a round tower at each corner, 30 feet in diameter, rising 16 feet above the walls. The Mansion has three stories, but the towers four ; in each front are three rows of four windows ; in the towers are four rows of three each, exclusive of the offices, which are under ground and arched with stone. The walls, which are embattled, are six feet thick.—The Hall and Dining-room are large and handsome ; the apartments in general spacious and lofty ; and in some of them are a few good family portraits by Sir Peter Lely. Our View exhibits the principal or eastern front of this noble Mansion. Before it is a lawn leading to the landing-place, which is guarded by a balustrade of stone, and called the Cloisters. This walk, which is also continued along the north and south sides, is paved with the stones taken from the Cloisters of Bindon Abbey in this vicinity ; and hence the origin of the name. On the western side is a Terrace of the same height with the Cloisters. Over the door, which is supported by pillars of the Ionic order, are the statues of two ancient Romans in their gowns ; and on each side is a large niche, and over them two shields, on which are the arms of Weld properly blazoned. In the niches are the statues of Music and Painting. The Tower of the Parish Church, which stands to the south of the Mansion, is also included in our View.

The Manor of East Lullworth, on which this edifice is situated, appears to have given its name to its ancient possessors, the De Lollworths, who sold it in the reign of Edward I. to the Newburgh family, and they held it till the time of Henry VIII. Christiana de Newburgh, heiress of the family, conveyed it by marriage to her husband, Sir John Marney, a female descendant of whom again transferred it to the Howards, and of them Humphrey Weld, Esq., the lineal ancestor of the present proprietor, purchased it.

LULLWORTH CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE.

During the possession of the late proprietor, who was a Roman Catholic, a fraternity of Monks of the order of La Trappe, who had been expelled from France at the time of the Revolution, found refuge on his Estate, and occupied as a Monastery, during several years, some extensive farm-buildings fitted up and enlarged for the purpose. Upon the death of the late Thomas Weld, Esq., the estate descended to his son, who, it is reported, has since retired into a monastery. The Castle was afterwards inhabited by Mr. Baring; this gentleman was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a small boat off the coast and within sight of his family. More recently the Right Honourable Robert Peel, late one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has been an occupant of Lullworth Castle. At present it is rented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

The Mansion has been repeatedly honoured by the visits of royalty. King James I. was here entertained in 1615. And in 1665, when London was devastated by the great plague, King Charles II., accompanied by the Dukes of York and Monmouth, made a short stay at Lullworth. This stately pile was justly admired by his late Majesty George III., who paid it more than one visit. In 1789, that monarch, together with the Queen and three elder Princesses, came by sea from Weymouth, and took up their residence here for a few weeks. In 1791, the same royal party repeated their visit by land, and spent several hours in examining the castle and grounds. In 1792, their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, five of the Princesses, and other members of the royal family, paid a third visit to this noble mansion. In commemoration of these royal visits, the worthy owner caused two Latin inscriptions, on oval stones, to be placed over the door of the principal front of the Castle.

The adjoining village of West Lullworth, or Lullworth Cove, as it is commonly called, is remarkable for the romantic appearance of the rocks, which are worn into various curious forms. The remains of the Abbey of Bindon which, with the adjoining grounds, form a sort of appendage to the domain of Lullworth, are now preserved with care from further spoliation. Trees have been planted, and the fish-ponds cleared out and stocked with fish: in short, the extent and plan of the abbey may clearly be traced.

In point of uniformity, Lullworth Castle is not to be surpassed. The large gardens and groves that surround it, add greatly to the beauty and grandeur of the place. It commands a fine prospect of the sea from an opening between the hills; and from the top of the house there is an extensive view to the north and east. The late proprietor, Thomas Weld, Esq., built and fitted up a very neat private Chapel, for the use of family worship. He also erected an elegant Gothic building or Hermitage, for the accommodation of parties resorting to view the ruins of the old abbey.





Melbury, Dorsetshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY STEPHEN FOX STRANGWAYS,

EARL OF ILCHESTER, &c.

THIS Seat, one of the finest in the County of Dorset, was formerly the Mansion House of the Sampfords, anciently Lords of the Manor of Melbury, and was enlarged by Sir Giles Strangways the elder, in the reign of Henry VII., or early in that of Henry VIII. Sir Giles, according to Leland, “avaunced the inner part of the house with a lofty and *fresche* tower,” and is said to have used in its erection three thousand load of free stone brought from Hampden Quarry, nine miles distant.—Thomas Strangways, senior, who died in 1713, rebuilt part of the Mansion, but left the Tower and much of the old part of the House untouched.

The House, which is 100 feet square, stands on a rising ground, and fronts east, north and south. The annexed Plate shews the south front ; and also includes the old tower, as seen in the north-west corner of the building. The fronts are adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order. Over the door, on the east side, is a shield, on which is Strangways impaling Ridout. The carriage front is on the north side of the house. The Hall is filled with family portraits, and the apartments are both spacious and convenient, many of which command a beautiful view of the fine sheet of water shown in the Plate, and of the surrounding country. Amongst a great variety of curiosities, is pre-

MELBURY, DORSETSHIRE.

served an original Letter in the hand-writing of Oliver Cromwell, of which the following is a literal copy :—

For y^e h^{ble} Coll:

Edward Whalley
at his quarters
haste these.

Sir,

I desire you to be with all my troopes and Collonell Ffines his troopes alsoe, at Wilton at a Rendevous by break of day to morrow morneing, for we heare the enemy has a designe upon our quarters to morrow.—morning.

Sr I am

Yr Cozen & Servant

Sarum, Wednesday
night at 12 a clock.

Oliver Cromwell.

The Park and Grounds of Melbury are extremely picturesque, affording, in succession, hill and dale, verdant pastures, and the different species of forest trees. At a short distance rises Bubdown Hill, from whose summit an extensive view of the surrounding country is presented to the eye. The town of Shaftesbury, Glastonbury Torr, and Alfred's Tower at Stourhead, together with the Mendip and Quantock hills, may be seen from thence.

The ancient Lords of this place were the Sampfords, from whom it descended, through females, to the Matravers's and Staffords, whose heiress married Thomas Strangways, one of the family of that name in Lancashire, and grandfather to Sir Giles the elder, before mentioned.

Henry Stephen Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilchester, Lord Ilchester, Baron of Woodford Strangways, in the County of Dorset, and Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Redlynch, in the County of Somerset, was born in February, 1787, and succeeded his father, Henry Thomas, the late Earl, in September, 1802. His lordship married, in 1812, Caroline Leonora, daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord G. Murray, late Bishop of St. David's, by whom he has issue. Lord Stavordale, the Earl's eldest son, born in 1816, is his heir.

Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of the Earls of Ilchester, is famous in the annals of his country for his steady attachment to King Charles II., during that monarch's exile: and also as the projector of Chelsea Hospital. His two sons, by his second marriage, were both advanced to the dignity of the Peerage; the elder was created Earl of Ilchester; the younger, Baron Holland. Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester, married in 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq., by Susanna Strangways, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Strangways, of Melbury, in the County of Dorset, Esq., who, on the death of her sister Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton, became the sole heiress of that ancient family.

Motto :—*Faire sans dire.*





Engraved by W. W. Wallis

THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

by J. C. G. G. G. G.

The University of Aberdeen, founded in 1495, is one of the oldest universities in Scotland. It is situated in the city of Aberdeen, on the north coast of Scotland. The university is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Scotland (AUCS).

Designed by J. C. G. G. G.

Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LADY CAROLINE DAMER.

THE town of Milton, originally Middleton, stands in the very centre of the County of Dorset, and takes the adjunct of *Abbas* from its ancient Lords the Abbots. According to Domesday-book, we learn that in the time of the Conqueror, the Manor of Middleton belonged to the Abbey which was founded by the Saxon King, Athelstan. Previous to the Conquest, the whole Parish was held in chief of the King by the Monastery; the only service required in return being Prayers for the souls of him and his successors. In order to render churchmen more dependant on the Crown, the Conqueror seized all Church Lands held in frank almoigne into his own hands, but soon after made a fresh grant of them to be held of him by knights' service in chief.

In the reign of Henry VIII., upon the dissolution of monasteries, the site of the house of Milton Abbas, with other demesnes, was granted to John Tregonwell, Esq. in consideration of £1000 and forfeiture of a pension of £40 per annum; to be held in chief by knights' service, as the tenth part of a knight's fee. His cousin and heir, named likewise John, who died in the 28th of Elizabeth, had livery of the premises mentioned in the aforesaid grant. To him succeeded his son, who compounded for his estate in the sum of £3735, for deserting the Parliament, and residing in the King's quarters.

Sir Jacob Bancks, a native of Sweden, who married Mary, daughter of John Tregonwell, Esq., and relict of Francis Lutterell, Esq., possessed this estate in right of his wife, and transmitted it upon his death, in 1724, to his second son, Jacob Bancks, Esq. This gentleman dying intestate in 1737, several claimants for the property rose up, the principal of whom were, Mr. Tregonwell, of Anderson, who claimed as heir to Mr. Bancks on the mother's side, and Mr. Strachan, as heir on the father's side. Betwixt these parties a law-suit was commenced, and after considerable litigation, the affair was compromised, and Mr. Strachan remained possessor of the property. To secure himself against other claimants, Mr. Strachan procured an Act of Parliament to obviate doubts that might arise on an Act made in the 12th year of the reign of William III., to enable natural born subjects to inherit the estates of their ancestor, either lineal or collateral, though their father and mother were aliens. In 1752, Mr. Strachan sold this Mansion and Estate to Joseph Damer, Esq., created Lord Milton in 1753, and Earl of Dorchester in 1792.

This nobleman, about the year 1771, built the present magnificent Mansion, on the site of the Abbey-House, and a more monastic situation

MILTON ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.

cannot well be conceived. It stands in a valley on a beautiful undulating lawn, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, whose summits are crowned with woods planted with great taste. The form of the house is a quadrangle, and it was designed by Sir William Chambers in the pointed style, to correspond as much as possible with the architecture of the Abbey Church. The Abbot's Hall, the only remaining part of the old Monastery, is a good specimen of a monastic refectory, and also of the old style of ornamenting a large room. It is still in its original state, being fifty-three feet six inches long, and twenty-six feet six inches broad. The compass roof is of Irish oak, finely wrought. A stone pilaster that supports the roof bears the date 1498, supposed to be that of its erection. On a piece of stone work that runs across the wall are the arms of different families on stone shields. On an ancient carved wooden screen at the lower end of the Hall, are three niches and two doors : and the same date again occurs. On the south side of the Hall, near the upper end, is an oriel, nineteen feet four inches long, and fourteen feet eight inches broad. From the Hall, a passage leads to the Drawing Room, containing some fine Paintings, a list of which is sub-joined. On the same floor are the Dining Parlour, Library, &c. Above is a suite of Rooms neatly furnished, the prevailing colour being pea-green, or French grey, without the glare of ornament or gilding. The paper corresponds with the furniture, being chosen from the chastest patterns.

Lord Dorchester laid out the grounds which surrounded his Mansion with great taste. The drives through the Plantations extend more than ten miles within a ring fence ; the Park wall exceeds five miles in length. The approach from Blandford is grand and imposing, through an avenue of laurel-hedges, backed by timber trees.

The ancient Abbey Church stands to the south of the Mansion. The form is that of a Roman T ; the nave or body being wanting. In the reign of Edward II., A. D., 1309, the Abbey Church was destroyed by lightning. It was re-built in its present form in the 15th of the same King. It is a magnificent Gothic pile, consisting of a chancel, two aisles, a transept, a large square tower at the intersection of the body and cross aisles (see the View), supported by four noble arches. The compass roof is vaulted with stone, and covered with lead. A few years back, Joseph, Earl of Dorchester, employed Mr. Wyatt to direct the repairs of this structure. At the same time the Altar-Piece, a rich remain of the style of architecture that prevailed towards the close of the 15th century, and which had been concealed with plaister in the great rebellion, to prevent its defacement, was restored. The Abbey is now the Private Chapel of the family, as Lord Dorchester built a new Church, Vicarage-house, and Alms-house in the village, forming very picturesque objects.

MILTON ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.

great rebellion, to prevent its defacement, was restored. This Church is now the Private Chapel of the family, as Lord Dorchester built a new Church for the more convenient accommodation of the inhabitants.

Milton Abbey did not experience that spoliation and ruin which befel most religious houses at the time of the dissolution: this exemption was owing to Sir John Tregonwell obtaining early possession of the premises after the Order in Council had passed, whereby it remained nearly entire, until a late period. Hutchins, who had an opportunity of thoroughly inspecting the remains of this monastic foundation, through the kindness of his friend, Mr. Jacob Bancks, has left behind him an interesting account of his visit to this Abbey, before it was pulled down, to make room for the present magnificent structure. According to this learned author, its form was a long square. The north front was a very low ancient range of building, with small narrow windows, supposed to be the Dormitory and Cells of the Monks. The entrance was by a large gate into a small Court, whose old buildings were all very irregular in form and height, as was the case with the whole fabric. At the east end of the Court was the old Abbey-Kitchen, which was pulled down in 1737. The roof was vaulted with stone, and supported by a massy stone pillar; and it had two very large chimneys at each end. The western sides seem to have been the Abbot's Lodgings. The south part at the upper end of the Hall was re-built, in 1737, by Mr. Bancks, in order to make some new apartments, but he lived only to finish the shell, and they were completed by the Earl of Dorchester. The north part, where was the great Dining Room, had under it the old cellar, which was beautified by Sir John Tregonwell, as several family devices testify.

Joseph Damer, Esq., afterwards Earl of Dorchester, who died in 1798, was a native of the County Tipperary, in Ireland. His Lordship married in 1742, Lady Caroline Sackville, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, by whom he had issue three sons and a daughter. Of the sons; the eldest, named John, married Anne, daughter of the late Field-marshal Conway, and died in 1776, without issue; George, the second son, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the Earldom; but dying unmarried, in 1808, the title became extinct, as Lionel, the third son, who married Williamza, daughter of William Jansen, Esq., died without male issue in 1806. The daughter, Lady Caroline Damer, became the wife of Mr. Baron Grant, of Scotland, and is the present possessor of the family estates.

List of the principal Portraits and other Paintings at Milton Abbas.

DINING PARLOUR.

The late Earl and Countess of Dorchester in their Robes, whole length—Copied by Angelica Kauffman, from Paintings by Pompeii Battoni.

The first Earl's Father and Mother—Co-

ped by Kauffman, after Paintings by Richardson.

Duke and Duchess of Dorset—Kauffman.

Lady Caroline Damer, only Sister of the second Earl, sitting with a Dog and Bullfinch.

MILTON ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.

John Damer, Esq., of Ireland, sitting in an Arm Chair—*Copied by Kauffman from a Picture painted in Ireland.*

Jos. Damer, Esq., brother to John Damer. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, three quarters length.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough—three quarters length.

George Damer, Esq., Uncle to the late Earl, in a Red Coat, and Standing Posture.

ADJOINING ROOM.

Portraits of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and Sir E. Littleton.

DRESSING ROOM.

Lord George Sackville Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville,—whole length.

First Earl, when young, with a Dog—whole length.

Elizabeth, Duchess of Dorset—whole length.

John Damer, Esq.—three quarters.

Mrs. Damer, Daughter of General Conway.

The Roman Charity—*Stenwick.*

A Landscape—*Teniers.*

Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon—*Greenhill.*

The Duke of Alva on Horseback—*Rubens.*

A Landscape—*Gaspar Poussin.*

Ditto—*Teniers.*

St. Francis—*Mola; a very valuable Painting.*

The Earl of Newport, natural Son of Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, created Earl of Newport by Charles I.—whole length—*Vandyke.*

A Man's Head—*Annibale Caracci.*

A Young Man in a Persian Dress—*Giorgione.*

A Landscape—*Gaspar Poussin.*

Ruin and Cattle—*Berghem.*

The Embarkation of St. Ursula—*Claude Lorraine.*

St. John Teaching in the Wilderness—*Mola.*

Entombing Our Saviour—*Carlo Lotte.*

A Landscape—*Bartolomeo.*

Feeding of the Israelites—*Bassano.*

Virgin and Child—*Carlo Dolci.*

A Friar—*Titian; a choice Painting.*

Holy Family—*Andrea del Sarto.*

Bacchus and Ariadne—*Nicolo Poussin.*

Tobit and the Angel—*Andrea Sacchi.*

A Bacchanalian Feast—*Nicolo Poussin.*

The Queen Mother, wife of Charles I. and Daughter of Henry IV. of France, with her favourite Dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson—*Vandyke.*

A Man's Head—*Cornelius Jansen.*

A Woman Veiled—*Baroccio.*

A Portrait of Gerard Dow—*By Himself.*

St. Jerome—*Guido.*

St. John Baptizing in the Jordan—*Salvator Rosa.*

A small Sea-Piece.—*Vandervelde.*

A Landscape and Figures—*Salvator Rosa.* Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, Daughter of Charles I.—*Sir Peter Lely.*

A Portrait of Rembrandt—*By Himself.*

Cupid Breaking his Arrows—*Simone da Pesaro.*

The Nativity—*Stella.*

DRAWING-ROOM, BELOW STAIRS.

The Countess of Mountrath—*Jarvis.*

Two small Portraits of Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark.

Frederick, Viscount Newport—*Sir Peter Lely.*

Lady Newport—*Ditto.*

The Countess of Bradford—*Sir G. Kneller.*

Mrs. Cheek and Child, after *Vandyke—Sir P. Lely.*

Lord Newport—oval—*Ditto.*

Henry VIII.—*Holbein.*

Virgin and Child—*Corregio.*

A Monk's Head—*Raphael, very fine.*

A Landscape and Bridges—*Copy from Claude Lorraine.*

Rinaldo and Armida—*Griffin, after Claude Lorraine.*

A View of Gloucester—*Vosterman.*

Cupid Bathing—*Greffier, after Claude Lorraine.*

A large Landscape—*Wynarts.*

Fruit and Dead Game—*Snyders.*

Architecture and Figures—*Vivien.*

St. Anne Teaching the Virgin—*Michael Angelo.*

An Old Woman's Head—*Martin Vos.*

The Angel Appearing to the Shepherds—*Bassano.*

Four Women and a Child—*Ditto.*

Soldiers on Horseback—*Bourgognone.*

Snow-Ball Playing—*Filippo Laura.*

Old Fisherman and a Woman—*John Miel.*

Small Picture of a Capuchin Friar at Devotion—*Poelemborg.*

A Landscape, Figures and Cattle—*Adrian Vandervelde.*

Our Saviour, Martha, and Mary—*Old Stenwick.*

A Man in Red on Horseback—*Bassano.*

Peasants and Cattle—*Berghem.*

A Landscape, Cattle and Buildings—*Ditto.*

A Landscape with Figures, velvet—*Brueghel.*

Views of Venice—*Canoletto.*

Sleeping Christ—*Vandyke, after Rubens.*

View of Naples—*Gaspar Occhiali.*

The Victory of Constantine over Maxentius—*Bourgognone.*

A Flower Piece on Copper—*Flowers by Verelst; Figures by Poelemborg.*

LIBRARY.

A Portrait of the Present King, when Prince of Wales.

Portraits of the Captains, with the Chaplain, in Lord Dorchester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, three quarters length—*Beach.*





Drawn by J. F. Neill

Engraved by A. Cruse

SHERIFF'S CASTLE

Perth, Scotland

View from the North, as taken from the North Wall of the Castle, looking North

1840

Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD DIGBY,

EARL OF DIGBY, &c.

THE body of this noble Mansion was built by the famous Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom a grant of Sherborne Castle and Manor was made in 1592, when he was at the height of his prosperity. Sir Walter at first contemplated the restoration of the Castle, the ancient possession of the bishops of Salisbury; but changing his purpose, he laid the foundation of the stately edifice which is represented in the annexed Plate. It did not, however, assume its present appearance until after the restoration, when the wings were added by the Earl of Bristol, out of the ruins of the ancient castle.

The form of the Mansion is that of the letter H. The body or middle part consists of four stories, with four six angled towers at the end. These have been joined to four wings with a regular stone balustrade at the top, and four towers more that finish the building. The windows and gates are throughout of a yellow stone. A full and interesting account of Sherborne Castle and grounds has been given by Pope in a letter to Miss Blount, wherein the poet is so far transported with the beauties of the place, that the reader would conceive he was describing an earthly paradise. And indeed, it must be allowed that few spots in the kingdom abound with so many picturesque objects as are to be met with on the grounds contiguous to Sherborne Castle, Great praise is due to the taste and ability of Brown, better known as *capability Brown*, who was employed by Edward, 6th Lord Digby, in laying out and improving the place, for the manner in which he executed his task. Under his direction, all that was wanting to give the noble Mansion a proper effect was accomplished; so that now, when viewed with the decorated grounds, the fine sheet of water, and the hanging woods to the south, the building possesses particular interest.

The interior of Sherborne Castle is equally worthy of admiration. The finest room is a Saloon 50 feet long, adorned with several very good family portraits; here also is a parlour hung with very excellent tapestry of Romans, which was a present from the King of Spain, to the celebrated Earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador there. On one of the windows may still be seen the arms of Sir Walter Raleigh, with the date 1594.

In a walled Park, containing, with the gardens, 1172 acres, and well stocked with deer, are found some of the finest oaks in Dorsetshire. The ruins of old Sherborne Castle are to the south of the present mansion, upon the opposite bank of the canal. This fine sheet of water which

SHERBORNE CASTLE, DORSETSHIRE.

was formerly an inconsiderable stream, known as the River Ivel, was formed by the skill of Brown. Over the narrowest part of it, a stone bridge of three arches, leading to the principal entrance of the Mansion, was erected by Henry, 7th Earl Digby, from a design by Mr. Milne.

Edward Digby, Earl of Digby, Viscount Coleshill and Baron Digby in England; also, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill in Ireland, D. C. L., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Dorset, was born in January, 1773; and succeeded his father, Henry the late Earl, in September, 1793.

The family of Digby is of great antiquity in the County of Warwick, and was first ennobled in the reign of James I., by whom Sir John Digby, younger son of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill in the County of Warwick, was created Baron Digby, and afterwards Earl of Bristol; which titles became extinct on the death of his grandson, John, 3d Earl, in 1698. Sir Robert Digby, eldest brother of the first Earl of Bristol, had a son named Robert, who was created Baron Digby in Ireland, in 1620. His grandson Henry was created a Peer of Great Britain in August, 1765, by the title of Baron Digby, and in November, 1790, advanced to the dignities of Viscount Coleshill, in the County of Warwick, and Earl Digby, in the County of Lincoln. His Lordship was twice married. His first wife was Miss Fielding, daughter of Charles Fielding, Esq., brother to William, Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had two sons, who died in their infancy. By his second Lady, Mary, daughter of John Knowler, of Canterbury, Esq., he had issue Edward, the present and second Earl; and his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Digby, who is presumptive heir to the titles and estates.

Motto:—*Deo non fortunâ.*

A List of the principal Pictures at Sherborne Castle.

The three Earls of Bristol, of the Digby family.

Sir Kenelm Digby.

Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, in hair, band, staff and star.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Treasurer Southampton, red gown, blue mantle, right hand on her breast, left on a couch.

Elizabeth, Countess of Southampton—*Cornelius Jansen—an excellent painting.*

Robert, 1st Lord Digby, on wood, in armour, hat and feather, beard and ruff.

Robert, eldest brother of William, and son of Kildare Lord Digby—*Carlo Marratti.*

Sir Kenelm Digby, Lady Venetia, his wife, and two Sons.—*Vandyke.*

Digby, Earl of Bristol, and Earl of Bedford.—*Vandyke.*

Lewis XIII.

Anne of Austria, queen of Lewis XIII.

Late Duchess of Norfolk.

Earl of Ilchester, Sir Stephen Fox's eldest Son.

Henry, Lord Holland, second Son of Sir Stephen Fox.

Sir Stephen Fox and sister when young. Sir Stephen Fox and Lady—*whole length.*

William, 5th Lord, commonly called *the good Lord Digby.*

Lord Mornington reclining on his right hand; in his left an ode to Henry Fox.

Edward, 6th Lord Digby, in furred coat and hair.

Two family pictures; 1. Henry, 1st Earl of Digby with three sons; and 2. Countess Digby, with a son and daughter.

Henry, 1st Earl of Digby—*Sir J. Reynolds—colours faded.*

Countess Digby Knowler with a book; Mrs. Knowler, her mother.

Also, on canvas, the famous procession of Queen Elizabeth when she went to St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The Queen is represented in an open sedan carried by eight of the principal noblemen of her court. Others conjecture that it is a procession of the Queen from London to visit Lord Hunsdon in Hertfordshire. Ascribed to her Majesty's painter, Gerrards.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by T. Jeavons

G A I R N O N S .

WELFORDSHIRE.

London: Pub. Map 1809, by J. P. Neale, at the Office of the General Map, in the Strand, near the Theatre Royal.

Garnons, Herefordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN GEERS COTTERELL, BART., M. P.

THE modern part of Garnons consists of a fine embattled Mansion, situate about eight miles from Hereford, and twelve from the Hay, in a southern aspect on the side of Bishopstone Hill. The surrounding plantations formed by the present proprietor and his father, add greatly to the beauty of the spot. The views from the House are various and extensive, displaying many meanderings of the river Wye ; the banks of which are remarkable for the variety of the Seats of the nobility and gentry situated thereon ; some of which, viz., *Garnstone, Longworth, Kentchurch, and Rotherwas*, have already appeared in this Work.

Garnons, though a modern structure, having been built by the present proprietor under the superintendence of Mr. Atkinson, yet bears a perfect resemblance to the old baronial Mansions of the thirteenth century, and of which *Sizergh Hall, in Westmoreland*, is a good specimen. (*See the 1st Volume of this Work, Second Series.*) The annexed Plate exhibits a view of the carriage front of this noble Edifice, the principal feature of which is the large square embattled Tower rising from the centre. It stands on two raised Terraces, under the upper one of which the entrance is formed through a handsome Tudor arch.

The walks and drives are of very considerable extent ; as also the gardens and shrubberies, which are laid out with much taste. In the house is a very good Museum, possessing scarce and valuable articles ; and a Library containing many choice books. Amongst the curiosities is a large Glass in a superb frame carved by Gibbons, and a singularly rare carved oak Bedstead, on which tradition tells us the unfortunate Charles slept after the battle of Worcester, and which was removed to Garnons, from Hatfield, another seat belonging to this family, situated on the borders of the county.

Sir John Geers Cotterell was for many years Colonel of the Herefordshire Militia, which was the first regiment that volunteered for

GARNONS, HEREFORDSHIRE.

service abroad, and in the year 1798, Sir John took his regiment to Ireland, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. He had been long known to the county in a civil as well as military capacity, when in 1802 he came forward at the general election, and was by the freeholders returned as Knight of the Shire, since which time he has continued as its Representative. At a period of public difficulty, Sir John raised two battalions of volunteers, consisting of two thousand men, and this force being afterwards transferred into two battalions of local militia, he was appointed their Colonel. On the 5th of October, 1805, Sir John received a patent of Baronetage, as Sir John Geers Cotterell of Garnons, in the County of Hereford. Sir John is Lord of the Manors of Mansel, Gamage, Shutton, Brobery, Kilkington, Bridge, Sollers, and Hatfield, in the County of Hereford. The worthy Baronet married in January, 1791, Frances Isabella, only daughter and heiress of Henry Michael Evans, of Cowley Grove, Esq., and has issue eight children. Lady Cotterell died in July, 1813.

The family is descended from Edward Cotterell of Saintbury, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., whose only daughter, Anne, married John Brookes of Broadway in the County of Worcester, Esq., whose son John Brookes, Esq., assumed the name and arms of Cotterell (pursuant to the will of his uncle, Thomas Cotterell, of Saintbury, Esq.), and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Welsbourn, in the County of Warwick, by whom he had issue Sir Brookes Cotterell, Knight, who by Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Geers, of Garnons, Esq., had issue the present Baronet.

Arms :—*Quarterly or, and argent, a Cross engrailed, per pale, sable and gules, between three escallops, two in the sinister chief, and one in the dexter base quarter, of the second, over all a bend, also of the second.*

Crest :—*An Arm in armour supporting a Shield, argent, charged with a Talbot's head, sable.*

Motto :—*Non rapui sed recepi.*



Garnstone House, Herefordshire;

THE SEAT OF

SAMUEL PEPLOE, ESQ.

GARNSTONE HOUSE is a modern erection, built by the present proprietor, from designs furnished by Mr. Nash. The style of architecture is the Gothic, and the whole building presents a fine castellated appearance. The annexed View shews the principal front, with its mullioned windows and handsome lancet-formed doorway, flanked on either side by an octagon Turret. Over the door, is a neat oriel window. The interior decorations exhibit a corresponding degree of taste and elegance. The picturesque scenery also by which the Mansion is surrounded, contributes to render Garnstone one of the prettiest seats in this part of the country.

The House and Grounds of Garnstone are situate about a mile south of Weobly, in the vicinity of the Foxley-hills. This part of Herefordshire is singularly picturesque, and abounds in remains of antiquity. The whole is a fine-wooded country, extending southwards to the river Wye, whose banks have furnished Gilpin, and other admirers of landscape scenery, with so many subjects for the pencil and pen. Lady-lift, appropriately styled the Queen of Hills, is one of the many beauties with which Garnstone is surrounded; and from the summit of this hill, the view opens in an extensive manner, including within its range Credenhill Camp, which encloses a space of nearly thirty acres. Whether this is the site of a British or Roman camp, is still a subject of dispute with antiquaries.

Under the Plantagenet kings, the Town of Weobly appears to have been a place of considerable importance. According to Leland, there was in the feudal ages a Castle here, which was the Chief Lordship of the Devereux family; who likewise became possessed of the Castle of Leopshall or Lenshall, about two miles from Weobly, the ancient demesne of the Marburges by an heiress of that noble house.

Garnstone formerly belonged to a family named Birch, and descended from them to the father of the present possessor who took the name of

GARNSTONE HOUSE, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Birch. Colonel Birch, so repeatedly mentioned by Clarendon and other writers upon the great Rebellion, belonged to this family, and was possessed of this Estate.

Samuel Peploe, Esq., the present proprietor of the Garnstone Estate, married a daughter of Sir George Cornewall, of Moccas, in this county, Baronet.





Engraved by W. Tomblin.

KENT'S HILL PARK.

HEATH, HILSHIRE.

Printed by J. W. Smith, at the 'Penny Press' in Kent.

Kentchurch Park, Herefordshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN LUCY SCUDAMORE, ESQ.

THE situation of Kentchurch is low, being placed in the midst of a narrow valley; yet the views from the house, looking into the Park, are highly interesting: beyond is Garway Hill, rising to a considerable height above the majestic timber in the fore ground. Kentchurch Park has indeed been long admired for its wild and picturesque scenery: here may be seen every variety of beauty, from the stagheaded monarch of the forest, the glory of former ages, to the perfect and vigorous growth of a less distant period, while the more remote scenery interspersed with churches and villages, of which, Grosmont with its ancient castle stands pre-eminently conspicuous, bounded by the fine and lofty range of the black mountains, forms a happy contrast to the forest-like scenery of the Park itself, and affords one of the finest prospects to be met with in this justly celebrated county.

The Mansion stands about twelve miles south-west from the city of Hereford. Its erection was commenced by the late Colonel Scudamore, father of the present possessor, by whom the building was completed, after the death of the founder, partly from a design by John Nash, Esq., with the addition of a porch designed by Mr. Tudor of Monmouth, Mr. Scudamore's receiver, who, although not a professional man, is considered to be well versed in the style of architecture here adopted. The House stands exactly on the site of the original mansion of the Scudamores, and the tower is actually part of the ancient structure.

The family of Scudamore is one of the oldest in this county, where they held large possessions in the hundred of Ewyas at a very early period. Of the two principal branches seated at Home Lacy and at Kentchurch, the latter appears to be the elder house. This branch has been settled here prior to the fifteenth century, about which time Sir John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the celebrated Owen Glendower. The family have for many years represented the city of Hereford, and continued to do so till the present parliament, when Richard Scudamore, Esq., uncle of the possessor of Kentchurch, retired on account of ill health. The parish church contains but one monument of particular note; this is

KENTCHURCH PARK, HEREFORDSHIRE.

very large, and nearly fills up the whole east end of the chancel. It bears an inscription to the following effect:—

“Here lyeth the body of John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, in the county of Hereford, Esq., who married Amy, the daughter of John Starkie, of Darlie in the Countie Palatine of Chester, Esq., by whom he had issue nine children, viz., eight sonnes and one daughter, namely, John, Philip, Richard, Ambrose, Humphry, James, Jonathan, Edward, and Mary, leaving her with child of the tenth: he deceased on the 30th day of March anno salutis 1616, æt. 37.”

The monument is of alabaster, and represents the deceased at full length in a recumbent posture, and these arms:—*Quarterly 1st and 4th, gules, three stirrups, leathered and buckled, or. Scudamore. 2d. Lozengy, argent and sable, a bend, gules. 3d. Barry nebulée of four, gules and or, a canton, ermine. Impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a stork, sable. Starkie. 2d. Quarterly, azure and gules, a lion rampant, or. 3d. Argent, a chevron between three moorhens, gules.*

Other Monuments in the Church connected with the family are the following:—A small mural tablet with this inscription:—“Near this place lies interred Lucy, the daughter of William Scudamore, Esq., by Penelope his Wife, who died 23d March, 1703, æt. 6 months; also John their son, who departed this life August 2nd, 1713, æt. 4.” Above is the Arms of Scudamore, *impaling, gules, a fess, and in chief, two pelicans vulning themselves, or. Lechmere, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire.*

On flat stones are inscribed, “Here lyeth Captain Robert Scudamore, who dyed the 12th of July, 1727, æt. 69 and 6 months.” “Walter Scudamore, Gent. Son of John Scudamore, Esq. died 26 Nov. 1682.

The late Colonel Scudamore married the only daughter of James Walwyn, Esq., of Longworth, in this county, by whom he had one only son who succeeded to the family estates at Kentchurch, &c., after a very long minority, and married the eldest daughter of Sir Harford Jones Brydges, Bart., of Boultonbrook, Radnorshire.





View of the Lake

THE LAKESIDE

Longworth, Herefordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT BIDDULPH PHILLIPPS, ESQ.

LONGWORTH, formerly called Longford, is in the Parish of Lugwardine and Hundred of Radlow. The present Mansion, which was nearly rebuilt about forty years ago, by Keck, in the time of the father of the present owner, is a neat brick building, pleasantly situated at the distance of a mile from the Hereford and Ledbury Road, and commands an extensive view of the Malvern Hills, and of the Black Mountains towards the east and west, while to the south the Village of Mordeford, embosomed in trees together with a distant view of the Mansion, and finely timbered grounds of Sufton, form a cheerful and interesting picture. At a short distance from the House is Old Longworth, formerly the Mansion-house, though for many years converted into a Farm-house. It is surrounded by a Moat, and contains nothing worthy of observation, except the Chapel, which, though small, is a very interesting specimen of the early perpendicular style. In a deed of the time of Henry VI., there is mention of this Chapel, though probably it is not of a much earlier period.

The earliest possessors of this Manor, of whom any thing is known, were the Longfords, a family who took their name from the place. In a deed without date, is a grant of lands, by Walter de Longeford to Roger de Houptaine. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Tubervilles, who had purchased several parcels of land there. It then became the property of the Pauncefortes, who kept possession for a short period, as appears by a deed, dated 3d Edward II., whereby Grimbald, son of Grimbald Paunceforte, granted it to Sir Edmund Hakeluit in fee.

The next mention of this Manor, is the conveyance to Joan Lady Beauchamp, by deed, 2d of Henry V. Four years afterwards, namely, in 1418, it was purchased of this Lady by William Walwayn, and till within a few years the original purchase deed was in existence. This William Walwayn was a younger branch of the family of the Walwayns, of Hellens, in the parish of Much Marcle, in this county, who deduce their descent from Philip ap David, Lord of Walwayn Castle, County Pembroke, in the time of William Rufus. He was Sheriff of Herefordshire, in the year 1409, and of Gloucestershire, 1411, and was returned in the list of Gentry, in the 12th of Henry VI.

LONGWORTH, HEREFORDSHIRE.

It appears from a pedigree in the Harleian Library, that towards the latter end of the reign of Charles II., the Estate was sold by Nicholas Walwayn or Walwyn, the then proprietor, to Herbert Croft, Bishop of Hereford, who, about six years afterwards, sold it again to James Walwyn, a West Indian Merchant, first Cousin to Nicholas before-mentioned. The issue of Nicholas having ended in females, the descendants of James became the principal branch. In their family it continued till the year 1805, when the last proprietor, James Walwyn, Esq., whose father had been Member of Parliament for Hereford many years, sold the Manor and Estate to his maternal Uncle, Robert Phillipps, Esq., (a younger son of the family of Eaton Bishop, in this County) who, for a short time, represented the City of Hereford in Parliament. He married one of the daughters of Michael Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury in this county, and of Cofton Hall, in the County of Worcester, by whom he left several daughters, and an only son, to whom the Estate passed on his death in the year 1822.

It is remarkable that although the family of Walwyn were so long settled here, there is not a single memorial of them in the parish church, though the Register abounds with entries of them from its commencement, in 1538, till the present century.





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

Engraved by H. Bord.

See the engraved map opposite by J. P. Neale, to Kenneth Van Brunt's Road.

Charlton House, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, BART.

THIS noble Manor-house was built in the reign of James I., by Sir Adam Newton, Bart., tutor to Henry Prince of Wales. It stands at the entrance of the village of Charlton, and is one of the richest specimens of domestic architecture of the period of its erection. It is of red brick, with two fronts; the western or principal front, the subject of the annexed Plate, being finely embellished with stone dressings, and mullioned windows: the centre compartment, having a rich decorated porch, is altogether of stone. The eastern front has the same number of divisions, but is quite plain; the roof is partly surmounted by a pierced parapet. In front of the house was a long row of cypress trees, of which three only remain; and these are perhaps the oldest in England: lofty elms now supply the place of those which failed. Behind the house are large Gardens, and beyond these a small Park, which joins to Woolwich Common. Dr. Plot says, there was a marble chimney-piece in one of the Drawing-rooms of this house, so exquisitely polished, that the Lord of Downe could see in it a robbery committed on Blackheath, which at that time extended nearly to the House, whereupon, sending out his servants, the thieves were taken. This chimney-piece, however, although extremely bright, is much surpassed in sculptural merit by that of the noble saloon adjoining, where the ceiling is one of the richest of its times.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Charlton, or, as it was then written, *Ceorletone*, was esteemed as two Manors, and was granted after the Conquest by King William to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, under the general title of whose lands it is entered in the survey of Domesday. It afterwards came into the possession of Robert Bloett, bishop of Lincoln, King's Chancellor; and was given by him, anno 1093, to the Monastery of St. Saviour, Bermondsey. In the reign of Henry VIII. the abbey of St. Saviour being surrendered into the king's hands, this Manor came to the crown, and was confirmed to the king and his heirs by the Act passed for that purpose. Queen Mary granted this Manor, with its appurtenances, to Thomas White, Roger Martin, and William Blackwell, to be held with other premises *in capite* by the service of the 40th part of one knight's fee.

CHARLTON HOUSE, KENT.

Subsequently, King James I. granted the Manor of Charlton to Sir Adam Newton, Bart., who, as we have already stated, built the Gothic Mansion above described. He also contemplated re-building the Parish Church, but dying in January, 1629, before he could accomplish his intent, this latter project was afterwards performed by trustees left for that purpose. His son, Sir Henry Newton, Bart., having become heir to a good estate in Warwickshire, removed thither, and sold this Manor to Sir William Ducie, Bart., of Tortworth, in the County of Gloucester, second son of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., Alderman of London. Sir William Ducie was one of the Knights of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles II., by whom he was created Viscount Downe of the Kingdom of Ireland. He died at this, his Manor-house, in 1697, and was buried at Tortworth. Lord Ducie's executors sold this Manor to Sir William Langhorne, Baronet, who, dying without issue, it came to his nephew, Sir John Conyers, Bart. Sir John was succeeded by his son, Sir Baldwin Conyers, who died without surviving male issue in April, 1731, when the Manor of Charlton went by entail, first to William Langhorne Games, Esq., and afterwards to the Rev. John Maryon, of the County of Essex, who left it by will to his sister, Mrs. Margaretta Maryon in tail general. She conveyed it by marriage to John Badger Weller, of Hornchurch, in the County of Essex, Esq., by whom she had issue an only daughter, Jane, who married Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, and thus the estate came into the family of the present residents.

Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, eighth Baronet, was born in April, 1800, and succeeded his father of the same name in July, 1821. This Baronet, recently (1828) appointed High Sheriff for the County of Kent, is descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire. Sir William Wilson, first Baronet, so created in March, 1660, was a distinguished loyalist. He died in 1685, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William, who died in 1718. With the grandson of this last named Baronet, who was next in succession, the male issue in this branch failed, in consequence the dignity and a considerable part of the family estate devolved upon Sir Thomas, only son of Thomas, fourth son of Sir William, first Baronet, and father of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, sixth Baronet, who married the heiress of this property before-mentioned, by whom he had four children; viz., Margaretta Elizabeth, the present Lady Arden; Jane, who married the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Maria, the present Lady Trevelyan; and Thomas Maryon, seventh Baronet, who married in 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain James Smith, R. N. and had issue, the present Baronet, three other sons and four daughters.

Arms:—*Sable, a wolf rampant, and in chief three estoils, or.*

Motto:—*Res non verba.*





Engraved by J. B. Keane

Engraved by J. B. Keane

ROYALTY PLACE,

N. E. A. T.

See the engraving of the building in the volume of the same title.

Foot's-Cray Place, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE NICHOLAS VANSITTART,

LORD BEXLEY.

THIS elegant Villa was built in the year 1752, by Bouchier Cleve, Esq., on a parcel of the demesne lands formerly appertaining to Sir Francis Walsingham, and near the spot where an old family mansion had stood for ages. It is a square building with a Dome in the centre, after a design of Palladio. It is enriched with an Ionic colonnade of six three-quarter Pillars on three sides, and with a portico of the same order at the entrance front to the north-west. The front selected for our View, is the south-east, facing the River Cray, and differs from the other sides inasmuch as it alone has a flight of steps, in every other respect they are similar. There is a spacious Terrace on the south-east side of the building.

Foot's-Cray Place holds a commanding situation on a gentle rise from the River. Mr. Cleve further improved the estate by enclosing the Park and embellishing it with plantations. This Gentleman's only daughter married Sir George Yonge, Bart., who resided here a short time, and had a valuable collection of Pictures, which were moved to his house in Town, in 1772, when Foot's-Cray Place was sold to Mr. Harenc. The present noble Proprietor has had possession of this Seat from the year 1822; during which time he has made considerable improvements, both in the house and grounds.

Foot's-Cray takes its name from the River *Cray*, and from Godwin *Fot*, its owner in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is situated in the hundred of Ruxley, twelve miles from London, on the road to Maidstone. The parish is bounded by Chislehurst, North Cray, Paul's Cray, Bexley, and Eltham.

Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, Baron of Bexley, in the County of Kent, was so created in March, 1823. His Lordship was born in 1766, and married in July, 1806, Catharine Isabella Eden, second daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, by which Lady, who died in 1810, he had no issue. Lord Bexley was for many years Joint Secretary to the Treasury; subsequent to which, upon the death of the late Right

FOOT'S-CRAY PLACE, KENT.

Hon. Spencer Perceval, his Lordship was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. This office he resigned in 1823, upon his elevation to the peerage.

The family of Vansittart is of considerable antiquity in Germany. Peter Vansittart, the common ancestor of the two branches of this family in England, was an eminent Turkey merchant, and settled here in the reign of William III. He died in March, 1705, leaving a numerous offspring, of whom Arthur, the 5th son, was verdurer of Windsor Forest, and settled at Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire, now the residence of his descendant, Arthur Vansittart, Esq. Henry, the third son of this Arthur, and the father of his Lordship, was born in June, 1732: in course of time he entered the East India Company's service, and was Governor of Bengal. He had returned to England, but was again sent out in conjunction with Messrs. Scrafton and Ford, as supervisors, to effect a reform in the administration of affairs. Mr. Vansittart was appointed first Commissioner, and embarked in 1770, on board the *Aurora* frigate, which vessel was unfortunately lost, and all on board perished by some calamity which has never come to light. He married Amelia, daughter of Nicholas Morse, Esq., Governor of Madras; and left three sons, of whom Lord Bexley was the youngest, and two daughters. The eldest son, Henry, died in India, leaving a son, Henry, now living at Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire.

Motto : *Grata quies.*





Engraved by J. P. Neale.

HOLYWOOD.

1840.

Engraved by J. P. Neale. Published by J. P. Neale, 10, Newgate Street, London.

Holwood, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN WARD, ESQ.

THE new mansion at Holwood was erected in the year 1825, by the present proprietor, from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent architect, Decimus Burton, Esq. The exterior presents an uniform architectural elevation in the Grecian style; the walls being faced with the light-coloured bricks brought from Southampton, and with the columns, pilasters, entablatures, window-dressings, and the plinth, of solid Portland stone.

The South front, the part selected for our View, extends 180 feet in length, and has a circular portico of four columns of the Grecian Ionic order, and of the height of the building; in the wings are Doric columns in recesses. The principal apartments are in this front, and consist of the Dining-room, Saloon, Library, Drawing-room, Billiard-room, and Conservatory, *en suite*. The kitchen offices also occupy part of the south front, but so concealed under the same elevation as to avoid the incongruity sometimes observed, where, either from injudiciousness, or with the idea of economy, the domestic offices are seen attached to the mansion in a character of architecture totally different. A handsome Conservatory, principally constructed of Portland stone and iron, and 40 by 17 feet wide, forms the termination of the western wing.

The north, or entrance front is of the same extent, but of a plainer character than the south front, with a recessed portico of two Doric columns. The interior presents several well-contrived vistas through

HOLWOOD, KENT.

the suites of apartments. The Saloon, which has an extremely pleasing appearance, occupies the centre of the house, and extends two stories in height, surmounted by a large lantern light, and supported by columns.

Although the rooms are not large, yet it may be truly said that the architect has constructed at Holwood one of the most ornamental, convenient, and substantial mansions in this county. The scenery around Holwood is very varied and extensive, owing to the elevation of its site, the broken and undulating surface of the ground in the immediate vicinity, and other local advantages. The present proprietor has likewise been at great expense in embellishing the park and pleasure grounds, and has entirely enclosed the former with a strong oak fence extending about four miles in circumference; he has also built two ornamental rustic lodges.

The old House, which was pulled down in the year 1823, had formerly been the favourite residence of the late Right Hon. William Pitt. It was a small old plaistered brick building, but had long been tenanted by various gentlemen, who delighted in fox-hunting at the time the Duke of Grafton kept a pack of hounds in this neighbourhood. It afterwards came into the hands of the late Mr. Calcraft, and served as a house of rendezvous for the heads of one of the parties which at that time divided the House of Commons. From Mr. Calcraft it came into the possession of the Burrell family; by them it was sold to Captain Ross, and was purchased of him by — Burrow, Esq., nephew of the late Sir James Burrow, who stuccoed the house, added greatly to the grounds by various purchases, grubbed and converted considerable woods into beautiful pasture and pieces of water, and planted those ornamental shrubberies which rendered it so justly admired. An eminent ship-builder, named Randall, purchased it of Mr. Burrow, and he afterwards disposed of it to the Right Hon. William Pitt, who was a native of the adjoining parish, and under whose own personal superintendance most of the ornamental plantations were made, which rendered the Park so justly admired.

A correspondent in the *European Magazine* for December, 1792, has been particularly facetious upon the subject of the Right Hon. Gentleman's alterations on taking possession of Holwood. "The first order issued," observes the writer alluded to, "was for the utter destruction of the *fox earth*, originating either from a natural antipathy to the animal, or from too much of *Fox* in other places." As to the interior, the house underwent no other alteration than the addition of a small drawing-room covered with pantiles, and facing the whole with a curious new-invented variegated stucco. Mr. Decimus Burton has preserved a sketch of this old house, such as it was when taken down to make room for the new mansion erected for Mr. Ward; and which, as connected with the history of this great statesman, may hereafter prove an object of interest.

HOLWOOD, KENT.

Holwood House is fourteen miles distant from London, in the parish of Keston, which parish, evidently either by Latin or Saxon derivation, takes its name from the camp commonly called Julius Cæsar's Camp, at Holwood Hill; on the south entrenchment of which Mr. Ward's house stands, and some part of the pleasure-ground is within the same. The remains of this fortification are of an oblong form, commanding an extensive view on every side. It consisted of a circular double, and in some places treble entrenchment, enclosing about twenty-nine acres of land; into which there appeared to have been no original entrance but by the opening to the north-west, which descends to the spring called Cæsar's spring. Some have imagined this was the camp Julius Cæsar made when the Britons gave him the last battle; others have supposed this to have been the remains of the first Roman station from London towards Dover. A third conjecture is, that it was the place where Aulus Plautius the prætor, after his fourth action with the Britons, encamped with his forces, whilst he awaited the arrival of the emperor Claudius. But however antiquarians may differ as to the person by whom this celebrated camp was formed, they all concur in stating it to have been originally a strong and considerable Roman station, though not of the larger sort; but rather from its commanding situation and short distance from the Thames, a camp of observation or *castra æstiva*. To Mr. Kempe, who carefully investigated the antiquities of Holwood Hill, and favoured the public with the result of his labours through the medium of the Military Register in 1814, we are indebted for the few following remarks:

Cæsar's camp is situated on that side of Holwood Hill which forms a sort of inclined plane in a northerly direction; and the site commands a fine view into the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex. It was about a mile in circumference; and partook in some degree of the ordinary plan of Roman encampments, oblong with rounded corners. The whole extent of the remains measured along the interior vallum is about eight hundred paces. The western side is double-ditched; on the northern only one fosse is discernible. The inner trench is about fifty-four feet in width, the outer forty-two; the depth of the inner trench may be about thirty feet, that of the outer considerably less. The camp has two entrances; one to the north, the other to the west. It appears probable that the former was not original, but may have been broken through in later days to form the high road which formerly passed through the centre of the camp. The western aperture conducted the garrison down to the source of the river Ravensbourn. South of the spring there runs out for six or seven hundred yards in a westerly direction from the camp, an elevated ridge, ditched on the southern side. This ridge might have been a sort of military way, or perhaps was intended as an outwork for the protection of the watering-place.

HOLWOOD, KENT.

Mr. Kempe, in conclusion, suggests the idea that what is generally known by the name of Keston Camp, was primarily a British town, and the following extract from Cæsar's Commentaries, tends in a great measure to confirm his opinion :—

“Oppidum autem Britanni vocant quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ muniêrunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandæ causâ convenire consueverunt. Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus locum reperit egregiè naturâ atque opere munitum. Tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes paulisper morati militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque ex aliâ parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus.”—*Cæsar*, lib. v. cap. 7.

It may be that the fortifications were originally British, and that the Romans upon their arrival, finding the situation commodious, occupied it as a permanent station. The outlines do not conform to the known character of Roman castrametation, yet there can be no doubt of its having been one of their strongholds. A variety of articles have from time to time been dug up, which, although of great antiquity, do not afford any precise date of Roman occupation.





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Lees Court, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LEWIS RICHARD WATSON,

LORD SONDES.

THE Manor of Lees Court, otherwise Sheldwich, is in the Hundred of Faversham. In the reign of Edward I., it was in the possession of a family surnamed *Atte-Lese*. In the forty-first year of Edward III., Sir Richard Atte-Lese was Sheriff for the County, and also sat in parliament as Knight of the Shire. Upon his death in 1394, without issue, the Manor was devised to his wife for her life, with remainder to the heirs male of Lucy, his niece, the wife of John Norton, Esq.

In consequence of this disposal, William Norton, the son of the above-mentioned John and Lucy Norton, came into the possession of Lees Court, retaining also a mansion in the town of Faversham. At this latter residence he died, in the 9th year of Edward IV., leaving issue two sons, the elder of whom, named Reginald, inherited this manor, and transmitted it to his eldest son and heir named John. A descendant of this John Norton, about the reign of King James I., alienated this Manor to Sir Richard Sondes of Throwley, Knt.; and he himself removed to Milton, which had come into the possession of the Norton family, by the marriage of John Norton above-named, with the heiress of John Northwood, Esq.

Sir George Sondes, Knight of the Bath, the second of the name who held this Manor, pulled down the old mansion of Lees Court, and upon its site erected the stately edifice, an exact sketch of which is given in the annexed Plate. The front is built after a design by Inigo Jones, and is adorned with fourteen Grecian Ionic pilasters which divide the windows. Above the ground-floor the building is raised one story, and covered with a cottage roof supported by brackets.

Sir George Sondes was a man of large property and influence in this county. In the 13th year of King Charles I., being at the time high sheriff, it became part of his duty to enforce the claim of the crown in levying *ship-money*, as it was called. This arduous task he performed with so much justice and moderation, that, notwithstanding the opposition generally made to the measure, he secured the esteem of the country gentlemen. During the troubles that ensued in the latter part of the reign of Charles I., Sir George was a steady adherent to the royal cause, and in consequence thereof he suffered much persecution during

LEES COURT, KENT.

the interregnum, both as regarded his person and his property. A curious document is still in existence, drawn up by himself, wherein is contained an exact account of the live stock on his estates before they were sequestered by order of the parliament. After undergoing long imprisonment, he was at last suffered to compound for his property in the sum of 3500*l*.

To recompense in some degree his exemplary loyalty, King Charles II. upon his restoration was pleased by letters patent to create Sir George Sondes a peer, by the title of Earl Faversham, Viscount Sondes of Lees Court, and Baron of Throwley, for his life, with remainder to his son-in-law, Lewis Lord Duras, and his heirs male. He died in the year 1677, at his seat of Lees Court, and was buried in the family vault of Throwley Court.

Lord Duras, who succeeded by limitation of the patent to the title of Earl of Faversham, was a native of France, but had been naturalized by an act of parliament in 1664. Upon the accession of King James II., he was elected Knight of the Garter, and shortly after made General of the King's forces, in which capacity he acted in the famous battle of Sedgemoor. This nobleman died in April, 1709, and as he left no issue by his marriage with Mary, the eldest daughter of the first Earl of Faversham, this manor became the property of Lewis Lord Rockingham, son of Catherine, the second daughter, by her marriage with Lord Rockingham. This nobleman was by King George I. advanced to the titles of Earl of Rockingham, Viscount Sondes of Lees Court, and Baron of Throwley, to him and to his heirs male. He died in March, 1724, and was succeeded in the possession of his estates by his grandson, the second Earl of Rockingham. As this last nobleman left no issue, the Manor of Lees Court descended to his only brother Thomas, who died soon after unmarried. The title of Earl of Rockingham, &c., thus became extinct, but the barony descended to his kinsman, Thomas Watson Wentworth, Earl of Malton, afterwards created Marquess of Rockingham.

Earl Thomas devised this Manor with his other estates to his first cousin Lewis Monson, second son of John Lord Monson, by Margaret, youngest daughter of Lewis, first Earl of Rockingham, enjoining him to take the surname and use the arms of Watson. This gentleman was subsequently created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Sondes, Baron of Lees Court, to him and his heirs male. Upon his death he was succeeded by his son Lewis Thomas, second Lord, born in April, 1754, who married, in 1784, a daughter of Richard Milles, Esq. of North Elmham, in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had four sons and two daughters: the eldest son, Lewis Richard, is the present Lord Sondes; who was born in May, 1792, and succeeded his father in June, 1806.

Motto: *Esto quod esse videris.*





Engraved by J. J. Neale

Published by J. J. Neale

TENNESSEE PLATE, REV.

111

Printed in London.





Engraved by W. Ambrose.

P. 12

WENSURST PLACE

Drawn by J. P. Neale

Printed by H. B. Neale

Wenshurst Place, a large stone building with multiple towers and arches, viewed from a distance across a field. The sky is cloudy, and there are trees in the foreground.





Drawn by J. F. Meale

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

Engraved by W. Tombleson

PL. 3.

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Penshurst Place, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN SHELLEY-SIDNEY, BART.

PENSHURST, so called, according to Hasted, from *Pen*, an old British word, signifying the top of any thing; and *hyrst* a Wood, was at the time of the conquest the residence of a family that took their name from it.

Sir Stephen de Peneshurste possessed the Manor in the reign of Edward I.; and he dying without issue male, it successively became the property of the several distinguished families of Columbers, de Pulteney, and Devereux. The Mansion-house at Penshurst was embattled and fortified by royal licence granted to Sir John Devereux, in the reign of Richard II. Shortly after, the Manor was conveyed by sale to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry IV., who died without issue. His brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, surnamed the Good, succeeded him; but he also dying without issue, Penshurst came into the hands of the Crown, King Henry VI. being the next heir.

This monarch made a grant of the Manor to his kinsman, Humphrey de Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, who fell valiantly fighting for the royal cause in the battle of Northampton. To him succeeded Henry, his grandson, who rendered himself famous as chief promoter of the elevation of Richard III. to the throne; but who was afterwards beheaded by that monarch. Edward, his eldest son, heir to his titles and estates, was not more fortunate: for being accused in the reign of Henry VIII. of conspiring the King's death, an Act passed for his attainder, so that this Manor, together with his other possessions, became forfeited to the Crown. King Edward VI., in the fourth year of his reign, granted Penshurst to Sir Ralph Fane, to be held *in capite* by Knight's service. But Sir Ralph having espoused the cause of the Duke of Somerset, was accused of being an accomplice with him, and being found guilty, was executed on Tower-hill. Thus the estate falling again into the hands of the Crown, it was by letters patent granted to Sir William Sidney and his heirs, with which noble family-name Penshurst has ever since been connected.

The Mansion, a general view of which is shewn in Plate I., stands at the south-east corner of the Park. It is a large irregular building, containing numerous apartments, some of which are handsome and spacious. The architecture of different ages is to be traced in separate parts of the edifice, to which additions have from time to time been

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

made by its various possessors; and, in later years, not quite in a style corresponding with its former magnificence. A line of building in the north front, adjoining the tower erected by Sir Henry Sidney, was taken down some years ago. It was a range of domestic offices which had fallen into great decay. A view of the entire Mansion, as it stood in the beginning of the last century, is to be seen in Harris's History of Kent. The present owner of Penshurst has expended a large sum upon this venerable family residence, and displayed good taste and judgment in the works of which he has directed the execution.

The principal entrance is through an ancient gateway, over which is the following inscription:

The most religious and renowned
Prince, Edward the Sixt, Kinge of
England, France, and Irelande, gave
this House of Pencester, with the manors,
landes, and appvtenaynces ther
vnto belonginge vnto his trvstye
and welbeloved servant Syr
William Syduey, Knight Banneret.

Upon entering the first quadrangle, the Hall, a striking object of architectural beauty, and the principal feature of the Mansion, engages the attention. (See Plate II.) At the upper end of the Hall, a staircase on the left leads to the State-Apartments and Gallery: at the opposite corner is the passage to the Chapel. The Hall is a noble room with a fine timber roof, and was, until within a few years, surmounted by a cupola. This having been taken down, it is the intention of the present possessor to erect a lantern in its place, similar to that on Westminster-Hall. The walls of the interior were formerly adorned with lances and the various accoutrements of war, which gave to the spacious apartment a pleasing effect, by recalling to the mind of the visitor the days of *olden time*. The subject of Plate III. is the inner quadrangle. Here are found the Kitchen, Buttery, and other domestic offices. The old family dinner-bell, placed in a wooden frame in the centre of the yard, serves as a memorial of baronial festivity. There are in the Mansion a few excellent Portraits of the Sidney family, besides some other valuable paintings, but unfortunately from want of due care, the injurious effects of damp walls are visible upon several of them. In the reign of George II., William Perry, of Turville Park, in the county of Bucks, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Thomas Sidney, added to the collection of pictures some very fine specimens of the Italian School; he also beautified several of the apartments.

The Park in which this noble building stands, contains at present no more than 400 acres, diversified with hills, woods, and lawns, and well planted with large oak, beech and chesnut trees. In 1738, before the division of the Sidney property, the grounds contained 1057 acres, 2

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

roods, and 20 perches. The Gardens, which are extensive, retain their original form of Terraces. In giving a description of Penshurst-Place, the Heronry, a curious relic of its ancient splendour, ought not to be overlooked, more particularly as it is the only one remaining in this part of the country. The place chosen for its situation is in some lofty beech trees planted on a hilly part of the estate. The south side of the Park is watered by the river Medway.

A tree is still pointed out, said to be the celebrated oak, called Bear's Oak, which was planted at Sir Philip Sidney's birth. It measures upwards of 27 feet in circumference, and is thus celebrated by Waller, in a poem entitled, "At Penshurst:"—

"Go boy, and carve this passion on the bark
"Of yonder tree, which stands the sacred mark
"Of noble Sidney's birth; when such benign,
"Such more than mortal-making stars did shine;
"That there they cannot but for ever prove
"The monument and pledge of humble love."

And it is thus noticed by Ben Jonson in his "Forest:"—

"That taller tree which of a nut was set
"At his great birth where all the Muses met."

Sir William Sidney, to whom, as has been already stated, Penshurst was granted by King Edward VI., had acquired great reputation as a soldier; and for his bravery at the famous battle of Flodden-field was made a Knight Banneret. He died in the seventh year of Edward VI., and was buried at Penshurst, leaving Sir Henry Sidney his son and heir. His daughter Frances, Countess of Sussex, was foundress of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. Sir Henry Sidney was highly esteemed by King Edward, with whom he had been brought up as a companion, and from whom he received the honour of Knighthood, and many other marks of distinction. He was father of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, whose career was short but glorious; and of Mary the accomplished Countess of Pembroke. Sir Philip, as his father's eldest son, became possessed of Penshurst, but dying without issue male, Sir Robert, his next brother, succeeded to the Estate. On the accession of King James, Sir Robert was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Sidney of Penshurst, in the county of Kent; and afterwards by the same monarch he was created Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester. His only son and successor, Sir Robert Sidney, married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland; and had issue by her six sons and nine daughters. Of the sons who survived to maturity, Philip was his successor. That zealous republican, Algernon Sidney, beheaded on Tower Hill, anno 1683, for being concerned in the Rye-House Plot, was another son. One of the daughters was the beautiful Lady Dorothy Sidney, Waller's Sacharissa.

PENSHURST PLACE, KENT.

Philip, Earl of Leicester, lived in great honour and esteem to a good old age. He died in 1697, and was succeeded by his son Robert. This nobleman had a numerous offspring, and three of his sons afterwards took possession of the titles and estates. Joceline, the fourth surviving son of Robert, was the last heir male of the family, in whom the title of Earl of Leicester expired.

Upon his death, which happened in 1743, a dispute arose concerning his disposal of the Sidney property to Anne his natural daughter. After much litigation a compromise took place, by which it was agreed that Sir Brownlow Sherard and Mary his wife, and William Perry, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife (which Mary and Elizabeth were daughters and coheiresses of Col. Thomas Sidney, third surviving son of Robert Earl of Leicester) should enjoy all the Manors and Estates in Kent, free from any demand from Anne Sidney, a suitable provision being made for her use.

Sir Brownlow and Lady Sherard dying without issue, the latter bequeathed her interest in these Estates to Anne, widow of Sir William Yonge, Bart., with remainder to her son, Sir George Yonge, of Escot, in the county of Derby, Bart., and his heirs for ever. They in 1770 joined in the sale of them to Mrs. Elizabeth Perry, and to Richard Alnutt, Esq., of London.

Mrs. Elizabeth Perry had one only child, who left issue, Elizabeth Jane, the wife of Sir Bysse Shelley, of the county of Sussex, Bart., and she devised her manors and estates in Kent to trustees, for the benefit of her eldest grandson, Sir John Shelley-Sidney, who was created a Baronet in 1818.

The Parish of Penshurst is situated in that district of the county of Kent called *the Weald*. The Village has nothing remarkable in it. The River Eden takes its course through the western part of the Parish, and about the centre of it joins the River Medway, which afterwards flows towards Tunbridge. This part of Kent abounds in chalybeate springs.

The living is in the diocese of Rochester, and being a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is as such within the deanery of Shoreham. The Church, a large handsome structure, stands near the south-west corner of Penshurst Place. The advowson belongs to the Sidney family, and was granted unto them by Queen Elizabeth.—The present incumbent is the Rev. P. S. Dodd, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Sir John Shelley-Sidney, Bart., married in 1799, Henrietta-Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Henlope, Bart., by whom, who died in February, 1811, he has issue.

Arms.—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th Sidney, or, a phaon azure; 2nd and 3rd Shelley, sable, a chevron engrailed, between three welk shells, or.*



Yotes Court, Kent;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ADMIRAL GEORGE BYNG,

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON,

D. C. L., F. R. S. &C.

THIS estate, as early as the reign of Henry VIII., became the property of Sir Edward Walsingham, of Scadbury, whose great Grandson, Sir Thomas Walsingham, married the Widow of Nathaniel Master, Esq.; brother of Sir Edward Master, of East Langdon, and conveyed this and other estates to his son-in-law, James Master, Esq., who pulled down the old house and erected the present Mansion, in 1659, for his residence. It consists of two stories surmounted by a high roof, with dormer windows, and is built of brick, with stone quoins and dressings: a small Corinthian porch opens to a Hall fifty-eight feet long by nineteen feet wide; having on the right, a Dining-room, and on the left of the entrance, a Drawing-room. The whole of the grounds comprise about one thousand acres, of which the house, garden, and shrubberies, immediately adjoining, occupy six acres; the water in the park, from whence all the ponds in the neighbourhood are fed, extends over five or six acres, and there are about three hundred acres of cover. From the principal entrance to Yotes Court, in the Mereworth Road to Forge Gate, is a beautiful drive of nearly a mile.

James Master, Esq., who built this Mansion, died here 10th August, 1689, and was buried in Mereworth church. He left two sons, who succeeded him in his estate, and a daughter who married George, first Viscount Torrington. James, the eldest son, died in 1728, and Richard in 1767; leaving William Daniel, Esq., son of his eldest sister; his heir, who then took the name and arms of Master, in addition to his own. William Daniel Master, Esq., of Yotes Court, was Sheriff of this County in 1771, and died without issue.

The Mansion and estate, being entailed on heirs general, descended to the present Viscount Torrington, in 1813, as the great grandson of Martha, youngest daughter of James Master, Esq.

The noble family of Byng, were originally seated at Wrotham, in this county, of which Robert Byng, Esq., M. P. for Abingdon, in the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and High Sheriff of the County in 1591, was the direct ancestor of Viscount Torrington.

Admiral George Byng greatly distinguished himself in the battle off Malaga, and was knighted 22d Oct. 1704, by Queen Anne. In 1718 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, in the Mediterranean, where he performed many important public services, after which he attended King George I. to Hanover, in 1720; and on the 9th Sept. he was created Viscount Torrington, in the county of Devon, and Lord Byng, of Southill, in Bedfordshire: he had been made a Baronet on the 15th Nov. 1715.

In 1727, King George II. placed his Lordship at the head of his naval

YOTES COURT, KENT.

affairs, by appointing him First Lord of the Admiralty; in which high station he died on the 17th Jan. 1733, aged 69, and was buried at Southill.

Pattee, the eldest son, became second Viscount Torrington, and, dying in 1747, without surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother George as third Viscount, who died in 1750; when he was succeeded by his eldest son George, fourth Viscount Torrington, who died in Dec. 1812, and was succeeded by his brother John, fifth Viscount, who died on the 8th Jan. 1813, aged 69, leaving his eldest son George the present and sixth Viscount Torrington, &c. &c., Vice Admiral of the Blue.

List of Pictures at Yotes Court. 1827.

DINING ROOM.

- Two Landscape Paintings—*Paul Sandby.*
- A Portrait of Captain Strensham, Master—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
- A Ditto of Sir Edward Master, of East Langdon, Kent—*Vandyke*
- A Portrait of Dr. Salmon—*Vandyke.*

GREAT HALL.

- A Scripture Painting of Abraham and Haragar—*Uncertain.*
 - A Ditto of Susannah and the Elder—*Ditto*
 - Four Paintings, Spanish Boys—*Murillo.*
 - A Portrait of Admiral John Byng—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
 - A Ditto of Colonel Robert Byng—*Ditto.*
 - A Ditto of Sir George Byng, afterwards the first Viscount Torrington—*Ditto.*
 - A Portrait of Doddington, the Countess of Manchester—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
 - A double Portrait of the Honourable Edward and Mary Byng—*Ditto.*
 - A Ditto of Margaret Lady Byng, and Sarah her Daughter, afterwards Lady Osborne—*Ditto.*
 - A Portrait of George, the third Viscount Torrington—*Ditto.*
 - A Ditto of Colonel Robert Byng, governor of Dover Castle—*Uncertain.*
 - A Ditto of the Honourable Captain Robert Byng, Son of the first Viscount Torrington—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
 - A Ditto of James Master, D. C. L., East Langdon, Kent, 1702.
 - A Ditto of Sir Philip Warwick, 1664.—*Remarkably fine painting. Uncertain.*
 - A Ditto of a Lady—*Uncertain.*
 - A Ditto of George, sixth Viscount Torrington, in his Robes, and Admiral's Uniforms, 1817—*Watson, Jun., Edinburgh.*
 - A Ditto of John Langmead—*Medley.*
- #### OUTER DRAWING ROOM.
- A double Portrait of George, first Viscount Torrington, and the Viscountess—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
 - A Portrait of the sixth and present Viscount Torrington, 1826—*Drummond.*
 - A Ditto of John Byng, brother to the sixth Viscount Torrington—*Chinerry.*
 - A Ditto of Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B. Father of Viscountess Torrington, 1817.—*Watson, Jun., of Edinburgh.*

INNER DRAWING ROOM.

- A Portrait of Lady Torrington—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
- A Ditto of Sir Thomas Walsingham.
- A Ditto of Lady Walsingham.
- A Ditto of Lionel Daniel.
- A Ditto of James Master.
- A Ditto of his Wife.
- A Ditto of Mrs. Columbine.
- A Ditto of Sir Francis Walsingham.
- A Ditto of Sir Edward Master.

UPPER DRAWING ROOM.

- A Portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Byng, afterwards the third Viscount Torrington, 1721—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

TOP OF BEST STAIRS.

- A full length Portrait of George, the first Viscount Torrington, in his Robes—*Sir Godfrey Kneller.*
- A half ditto of Ditto—*Uncertain.*

BEST BED ROOM.

- A Portrait of Dr. Salmon.
- A Ditto of Commodore Forrest.
- A Portrait of Miss Salmon.
- Two Chinese Ladies.

LITTLE BLUE ROOM.

- A Chinese family Painting.
- A Portrait of Miss Columbine.

BOUDOIR.

- A fine collection of Chinese Portraits, &c.
- A Portrait of the Honourable Miss Byng—*Medley.*

LADY'S BED ROOM.

- A fine Scripture Painting—*Uncertain.*

OFFICE.

- A Portrait of Anne, Countess of Suffolk, Daughter of Robert, Earl of Manchester, 1721.
- A Ditto of the Earl of Suffolk, 1724.
- A Ditto of Anne, Countess of Manchester, Daughter of Sir Chris. Yelverton.
- A Ditto of Lady
- A Ditto of
- A Storm.
- Several Scriptural Paintings.

LIBRARY.

- A View of Yotes Court South Lodge.—*Hamson.*
- Two drawings in Water Colours.
- Views and Prints.





ST. JOHN'S HALL

Standish Hall, Lancashire;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES STANDISH, ESQ.

STANDISH HALL is an irregular brick building, of which the part selected for the subject of the annexed engraving comprehends the most interesting features, shewing the principal front, the domestic offices, and the private chapel, which was an invariable appendage to the mansions of ancient date. The interior of the house is divided into many commodious apartments. The situation of Standish Hall is about six miles south of Chorley, and three from Wigan, in a township of the same name; the Lancashire Canal winds its course along one side of the estate.

The ancient and respectable family of Standish have been located at this spot from a period soon after the Conquest; and several members of it have at different times taken a conspicuous part in passing events. Lingard, one of the most eminent of our modern historians, upon the authority of Holinshed, records a valorous deed performed by John Standish, in the reign of Richard II. It appears that John Standish was an attendant upon the youthful monarch at his interview with Wat Tyler in Smithfield, and was the individual who inflicted the mortal wound upon the person of the demagogue after he had been stunned by William Walworth, Mayor of London. Upon the disposition of rewards made upon this occasion, John Standish was honoured with the order of Knighthood. At a subsequent period, Sir Ralph Standish, belonging to this family, commanded an army in France, in the reign of Henry V.; also during the Protectorate of John, Duke of Bedford, and rendered important services to his country. A relation of this Sir Ralph Standish was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the battle of Hopton-field in Scotland, in 1482. Other members of this ancient family have distinguished themselves in a civil capacity. Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, went out in company with Sir John Baker, upon an especial embassy to Denmark, in 1526; and was also one of the committee of bishops who assisted Catherine of Arragon, the first Queen of Henry VIII., in her suit concerning the divorce.

STANDISH HALL, LANCASHIRE.

This estate passed by the marriage of Cecilia, heiress of Ralph Standish, Esq., to William Townley, Esq., of Townley-hall. Two sons and a daughter were the issue of this alliance. The sons, Charles and Edward, died without children, and in consequence the property went to the issue of the daughter, Cecilia, who had married Charles Strickland, Esq., of Sizergh Castle, in the County of Westmoreland. Their son, Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, took the name of Standish, and possessed the two estates jointly; but upon his death the Standish property was inherited by his eldest son, Charles Standish, Esq., the present owner; and Sizergh Castle, by Thomas Strickland, Esq., the second son.

The Parish Church of Standish is a handsome structure, the steeple of which was erected in 1584, by Richard Moodie, the first Protestant rector. There is a statue of this pious divine, habited as a Franciscan friar, to which order he belonged before his conversion to the Protestant faith, with an inscription declarative of his munificence in repairing the church. It contains several monuments of the family of the Lords of the Manor, in whose gift is the living, which is very valuable. The township of Standish with Langtree contains about 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants.

Dr. Leigh, in his researches into the antiquities and curiosities of this county palatine, has described a small signet which was found near Standish, in a copper urceolus; and here have also been discovered several Roman coins and two gold rings of Roman knights.

**** Our View of this place was taken from a sketch kindly forwarded by Captain Edward Jones.*





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

HOLLAND HOUSE

M.DCCCXXXV.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

London: Published by Messrs. J. & W. Hatch, in Strand, near St. Martin's Lane.

Holland House, Middlesex ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX,
LORD HOLLAND.

HOLLAND HOUSE, in the Parish of Kensington, takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, one of the most famous characters of the distracted reign of Charles I. The house, as it now stands, was built by that Nobleman's father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, about the year 1607, and designated as the Manor-house of Abbots' Kensington. The appearance of the Mansion, as exhibited in the accompanying Plate, is that of a brick Edifice, with dressings and embellishments of stone. In the central compartment of the principal front rises a turret, three stories high, admitting a porch in the lower part; there is also, at each end of the same compartment, a plain square turret. A projecting arcade extends along the face of the structure, having for its termination an open parapet of stone, forming fleurs-de-lis. There are two detached stone piers at the entrance of the court, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone: in niches are the arms of Rich, quartering Bouldry, and impaling Cope. The original Court is bounded by a stone palisade. A few years ago, the western end, which had sunk into a state of dangerous decay, was repaired with great attention to the general character of the edifice. The internal decorations were by Francis Cleyne: and a very favourable idea of the artist's abilities may be formed by an inspection of the Gilt Room, which remains nearly in its original state. The ceiling was in a grotesque pattern, but fell in more than forty years ago: the wainscot is in compartments, ornamented with crosslets and fleurs-de-lis; charges in the arms of Rich and Cope, whose shields are introduced entire, at the corners of the Room. There are some emblematical figures over the chimneys, which, according to the opinion of Lord Orford, in style and workmanship are not unworthy of Parmegiano. In the same Gilt Room are some well executed busts, the greater number by Nollekens; among others those of Henry, first Lord Holland, William, Duke of Cumberland, and Francis, Duke of Bedford; Don Gaspar Jovellanos, the Emperor Napoleon, Ariosto, Henry the IV. of France, His Majesty George IV., and Charles James Fox. The original mould of the statue of the last named Statesman, executed by Mr. Westmacott, and erected in Bloomsbury Square, stands in the Entrance Hall. The Pictures include portraits of the Lennox, Digby, and Fox families; among which are those of Sir Stephen Fox, by Sir Peter Lely; Henry, Lord Holland, and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, when a boy, in a groupe with Lady Susan Strangways, and Lady Mary Lennox, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, appears to have been a nobleman of a restless and wavering disposition. He was frequently in employments of considerable trust. Upon the commencement of the troubles in the seventeenth century, he was employed against the Scots; but not long

HOLLAND HOUSE, MIDDLESEX.

after, considering himself injured by the administration of Lord Strafford, he attached himself to the enemies of that unfortunate nobleman. Finally, however, pitying the distressed state of the persecuted King, he resolved to strike a vigorous blow in his favour. It came too late; the King's affairs had grown desperate. At Kingston-upon-Thames he was defeated by a superior force, and obliged to quit the field. The Earl was soon afterwards taken prisoner, and suffered death upon the scaffold, by a sentence of the High Court of Justice.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of Holland House in 1716, by intermarrying with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. The room in which he is said to have breathed his last, is situated at the western extremity of the central division of the building. About the year 1746, the Mansion was leased to the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Secretary at War, afterwards created Baron Holland, who made it his principal country residence, and purchased it in virtue of an Act of Parliament about 1765 or 1766. A gallery which occupies the whole length of the western wing, about 110 feet, was fitted up by this nobleman, as a Picture Gallery, and contained a good collection of family portraits. These have been lately removed, and the gallery converted into a Library, largely furnished with books, selected by the present noble owner. The space between the book-cases and the ceiling is still occupied by portraits chiefly of distinguished living characters.

There are more than 200 acres of land attached to Holland House, of which seven or eight are Pleasure-ground.

Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron Holland of Holland, in the County of Lincoln, Baron Holland of Foxley, in the County of Wilts, was born in November, 1773, and succeeded his father, Stephen, late Lord, in December, 1774. In July, 1797, his Lordship married Elizabeth Vassall, daughter of Richard Vassall, Esq., of the Island of Jamaica. His Lordship has had issue: 1. Stephen, born in January, 1799, and died in November, 1800. 2. Henry Edward, born in March, 1802. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born in February, 1806; and 4. Georgiana, born in November, 1809.

Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, was younger brother of Stephen Fox, first Earl of Ilchester, and second and youngest son by the second marriage of Sir Stephen Fox, Knight. This nobleman married in May, 1744, Georgiana Carolina, eldest daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, by whom he had four sons: 1. Stephen, his successor. 2. Henry, who died when an infant. 3. The late celebrated Charles James Fox, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. 4. Henry Edward, who died 1810, a General in the army. Henry, first Lord Holland, died in July, 1774, and was succeeded by his son Stephen, second Lord, who married in April, 1766, Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had issue: 1. Caroline, born in November, 1767. 2. Mary, born in 1769; and 3. Amelia, both of whom died young. 4. Henry Richard, present and third Lord.

Motto: *Et vitam impendere vero.*





Engraved by T. B. B. B.

THE GREAT HALL

Drawn by J. M. W. Turner

Engraved by T. B. B. B.

Tredegar House, Monmouthshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES GOULD MORGAN, BART., M. P.

THE extensive domain of Tredegar, finely overspread with ancient timber, is situated on the high road between Newport and Cardiff. It has for generations been the seat of one of the most opulent families in this part of the country, who likewise possess considerable landed property in the Counties of Glamorgan and Brecon. Tredegar stands in a flat part of the Park, and is a handsome red brick building, with a spacious Court in front. It was erected in the reign of Charles II., near the site of the old family stone Mansion, noticed by Leland, and some of which is still remaining, converted into domestic offices. The interior of the present Mansion-house is divided into many large and commodious apartments, some of which are fitted up in an antique style. One room, forty-two feet in length, and twenty-seven in breadth, is called the Oak Room, from the circumstance of its being floored with planks cut out of a single oak tree. Here is a good collection of family Portraits, besides other choice Paintings. A full length figure of the late Sir John Maynard, Serjeant-at-law, and the intimate friend of Sir Charles Gould, Bart., father of the present owner of this Seat, is particularly worthy of admiration.

The grounds belonging to this fine Estate, are most tastefully laid out, being diversified with variegated features, and covered with umbrageous plantations of Oak, Beech, and Chesnut. At the entrance from the turnpike road on the right, is a neat Lodge, from whence a short drive leads through the midst of an extensive Lawn, to the Mansion. The Edifice and grounds are seen to the best advantage from a bold eminence on the left of the House, covered with a fine Grove ; and at whose foot a considerable ornamental sheet of Water extends to the high road. To the right of the Mansion are the stables, built also of red brick, and at a short distance on the same side, are the Pleasure Grounds.

The Pedigree of the Morgan family has been traced back to a very remote period—in fact, to the time when the Romans held possession of

TREDEGAR HOUSE, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

the island. They are said to be descendants of the celebrated Caradoc, or Caractacus, who was carried prisoner to Rome, in the reign of Claudius. The name is certainly of frequent mention in the poems of the old bards. A very respectable branch of this ancient family, has been long settled at Tredegar; and the County of Monmouth has been almost constantly represented by one of the name for above a century.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Gould, LL. D., was bred to the law, and, in June, 1762, was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and Judge-Martial of the Forces. In April, 1779, he was knighted, and created a Baronet in October, 1792; he married Jane, daughter of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Ruperra, in the County of Glamorgan, and sole heiress of John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar House. By this lady he had two sons; Sir Charles, the second and present Baronet, and John, a Midshipman, killed in a naval engagement, while serving in the Fleet, under the command of Lord Rodney. Sir Charles, in pursuance of the will of the late John Morgan, Esq., obtained the royal licence for assuming the name and arms of Morgan.

Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Baronet, succeeded his father, Sir Charles, in December, 1806, and has been the representative for the county in four Parliaments. He married Mary Margaret, daughter of George Stoney, Esq., and by her has issue four sons and three daughters.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th Morgan; or, a griffin, segreant, sable. 2d and 3d Gould: or, on a chevron, between three roses, azure, as many thistles of the field.









Drawn by J. B. Neale.

DEACON HOUSE. WYBEMITONSHIRE.

Engraved by T. Marcus.

London: Published by J. B. Neale, 10, Abchurch Lane, in the Strand, opposite the Theatre Royal, and by T. Marcus, 10, Abchurch Lane.

Price 1s. 6d.

Drayton House, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE MOST NOBLE CHARLES SACKVILLE GERMAIN,

DUKE OF DORSET, &c.

THIS very noble Mansion, which had been in early times the established residence of the knightly families of Drayton and Greene, descended through the heirs general of the latter to John, the First Lord Mordaunt, of Turvey in Bedfordshire, he was succeeded by John, second Lord Mordaunt, who contributed much to the magnificence of this his principal residence; a great part having been constructed under his direction.

The North front of the Mansion represented in Plate I. is of considerable extent, and retains, more than any other portion of the building, the highly characteristic features of the Tudor style of domestic architecture. Upon one of the gables of the inner court is sculptured the date of 1584.

The entire building is of stone, but it has undergone great alteration in the style of its architecture, from the caprice of its subsequent possessors, chiefly about the time of Queen Anne, though it still ranks as one of the finest houses in the County of Northampton.

The Mansion is built on a spacious plan, having the principal entrance on the West front, formed by very handsome gates of wrought iron. The stone piers of the centre gate, sculptured with massive trophies of Roman armour and weapons, are surmounted by eagles; the heraldic symbol of the Mordaunts, being the supporters of the family arms. Upon the piers of the side gates, are large vases crested with the eagles; this noble entrance opens to a large quadrangular Court, enclosed by palisadoes, with a drive round a circular grass plat, in the centre. The main building at the extremity of this court, is embattled in the manner of our very early castellated architecture, with a rusticated arch leading to another court, over which is a large shield of arms in a panelled compartment.

The Inner Court is very rich in architectural embellishment; the sides are occupied by a Doric colonnade, completely masking the old line of building, the entablature is crowned with balusters, and large shields of arms appear in the centre of each side. The extremity presents a façade of the Corinthian order, still more enriched, a view of which is given in Plate II. The entrance, in the centre of this façade, is approached by a flight of steps, and the entablature of the door-way is finished by a pe-

DRAYTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

dimented compartment containing a large shield of the arms of Germain, bearing an inescutcheon of the arms of Mordaunt; the whole crowned by vases. The building contains three large windows of the hall, upon each side the door-way, which are adorned by very boldly sculptured dressings, and have their entablatures surmounted by well executed busts on brackets: rusticated piers occupy the angles of the court, over which are seen rising the venerable embattled turrets of the original Tudor Mansion. Two very large and conspicuous square towers of that age are now terminated by cupolas and vanes.

In the Hall are some excellent whole length portraits, and a very good collection of pictures adorn the principal rooms. Little innovation has taken place in the gardens, which preserve the character of the reign of Queen Anne, when they were originally formed: on the wall of enclosure are vases at intermediate distances.

Under the east window of the north aisle of Luffwick church is a very sumptuous monument in memory of Mary, Lady Mordaunt, the daughter and heiress of Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, K. G.: she died 17 Nov. 1705: near this tomb is that of her husband, Sir John Germain, Bart., who inherited from her this estate, and who died 11th Dec. 1718. After the death of Lady Mordaunt, Sir John Germain married secondly, Lady Betty, the daughter of Charles, second Earl of Berkeley, who survived him many years, and was the Lady Betty Germain, so distinguished for her wit and amiable disposition in the early part of the last century. Many of her ladyship's letters are included in the "*Suffolk Correspondence*,"* lately published. "*Her whole life*" says the editor of that work, "*seems to have been an exercise of good humour, generosity, and affection.*" Lady Betty had been a friend of Swift almost from her childhood, and is celebrated in some of the gay verses with which he amused the family of her father when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At her decease in 1769, she bequeathed her large fortune and estate with the name of Germain to Lord George Sackville, youngest son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset. This Nobleman in 1782, was created Viscount Sackville of Drayton and Lord Bolebroke; he married Diana, daughter and heiress of John Sambroke, Esq., of Gobions, in Hertfordshire, the brother of Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart., and on his death, 26 April, 1785, aged 70, was succeeded in his estates &c., by his eldest son Charles, now Duke of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex and Dorset, Viscount Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, Cranfield, and Bolebroke. His Grace's principal titles devolved to him at the death of George John Frederic, fourth Duke of Dorset, in 1815.

* Lady Suffolk married the honourable George Berkeley, the brother of Lady Betty Germain.






Engraved by T. Barrett

GLENON HALL, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Drawn by J. M. Smith

Printed by J. M. Smith

Published by J. M. Smith, at the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Washington, D. C.



Hall, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BOOTH, ESQ.

GLENDON HALL is situated in Rothwell Hundred, about three miles from the town of Kettering, and sixteen from Northampton. The different proprietors of land, in the Lordship of Glendon, are enumerated in Bridges' History of Northamptonshire from the Conquest, but it has not yet been included in the recent and admirable History of the County by Mr. George Baker. In the year 1527, the nineteenth of the reign of Henry VIII., this estate was the property of William Lane, Esq., in whose family it continued through various descendants until 1758, when it was disposed of under the will of Mrs. Lane, the great grandmother of the present Earl of Macclesfield, and was purchased by John Booth, Esq., of Glatton Hall, in Huntingdonshire. Upon his death, the estate descended to his son, Richard Booth, Esq., who was High Sheriff of this County in 1793; at whose death, it was left to his son, John Booth, Esq., the present owner, who also served the office of High Sheriff for the County in 1818. He is now Lord of the Manor, and possesses the whole of the land in the Lordship of Glendon.

The immediate ancestor of this branch of the family of Booth, and father of the first purchaser of Glendon Hall, was settled at Gildersome, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and was descended from a younger branch of the Booths, of Dunham Massey, who were of great repute through a succession of many generations in Lancashire and Cheshire long before it arrived to the rank of Peerage, as Earls of Warrington and Lords Delamere, which last title remained in the family till 1770, when it became dormant.

Glendon Hall, of which the principal front is shewn in the annexed View, stands in a small Park, formerly of much larger extent, the surface being very agreeably undulated; from the Park are several pleasing views of the Mansion, which is constructed partly of brick and partly of stone; the latter has the character of great antiquity. That portion which is of brick was either added or rebuilt by John Booth, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate. It contains several very good rooms of considerable dimensions, adorned with pictures, some of which are by the best masters. In the more ancient part of the House there is a Chapel and a Gallery. The Chapel, it is supposed, was built by the Lane family for private devotion. This

GLENDON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

family had a lease of the tithes of Glendon from the neighbouring Monastery of Pipwell. At the dissolution, the tithes were seized by the Crown, of whose grantees they were afterwards purchased by the Lane family, and conveyed with their other property in this manner to the present impropiator's grandfather, and in whose possession they were lately confirmed by a decree of the Court of Exchequer. The Gallery contains several portraits of the Booth family and its connections, as Sir Gillies Payne, Bart., Gentleman, of the families of Kingsman, Holmes, Barron, Aynsworth, Salway, Doleman, &c., and of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, by *Edward Penny, R.A.*; there are also in the Dining-room portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, the father and mother of the above, by *Vanderbank*.

The very curious and valuable portrait of Catharine Parr, by *Holbein*, used formerly to hang in the Gallery, as described by Bridges. She was the sixth and last Queen of Henry VIII., and was daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and sister of William Marquess of Northampton; after the death of the King, the Queen married Thomas Lord Seymour, of Sudley, and died in childbed, September 5, 1548, at Sudley Castle, in Gloucestershire, and was buried in the Chapel of the Castle.

A List of the Pictures at Glendon Hall.

THE DINING ROOM.

Diana and Nymphs bathing; the figures by Gerard Lairessé—*I. Glauber*.
Jacob's Journey into Canaan—*Castiglione*.
Boys Catching Birds—*N. Poussin*.
The Pool of Bethesda—*Tintoretto*.
A View of the Gardens of Este, at Tivoli—*Ino. Paulo Pannini*.

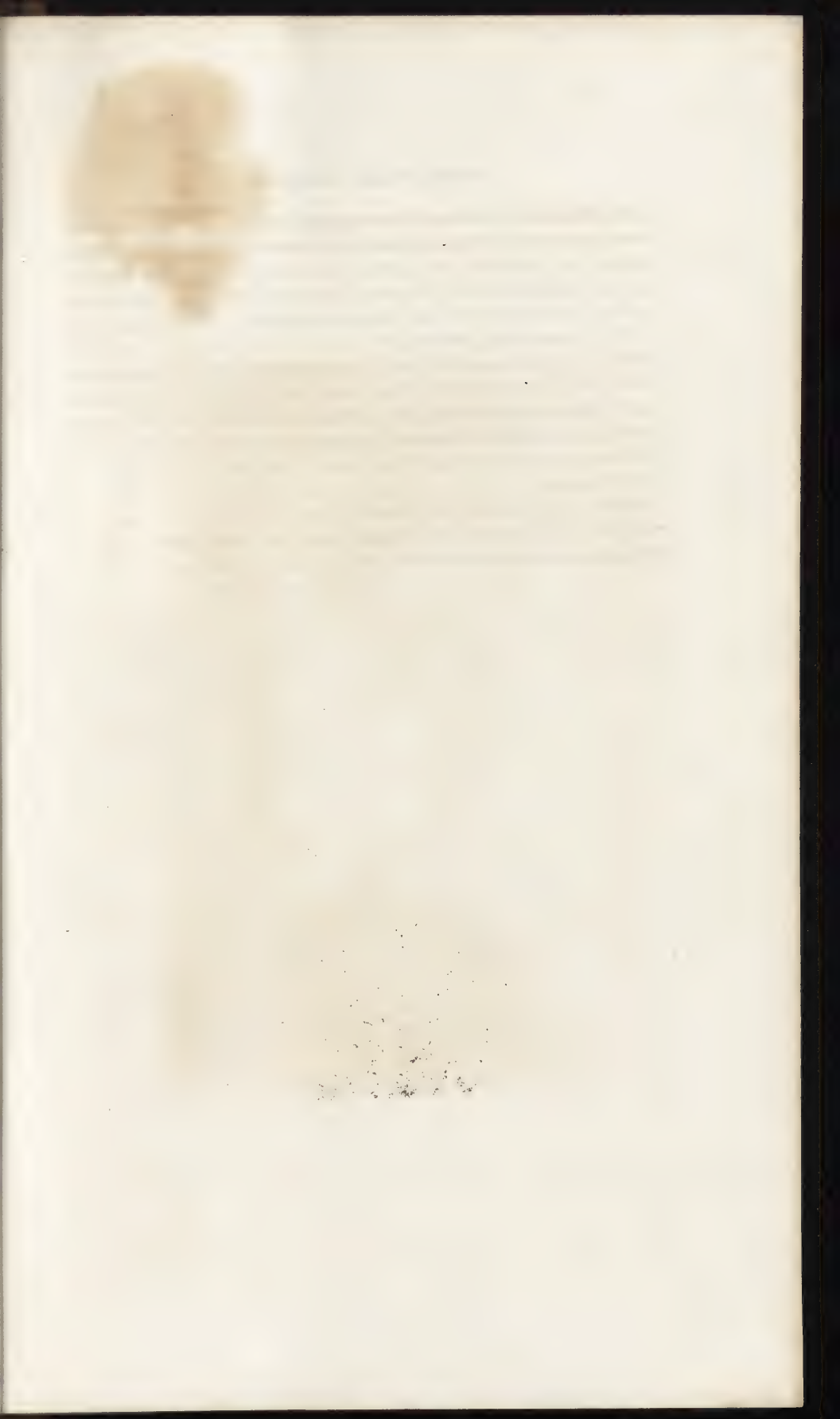
THE BREAKFAST ROOM.

A Magdalen—*Trevisani*.
An Old Man's Head, the eye very fine—*Vandyck*.
Lucretia stabbing herself—*Leonardo da Vinci*.
The Assumption—*Romanelli*.
A Landscape, Morning scene.—*Horizonti*.
A Landscape, Evening scene, its companion—*Ditto*.
A Pot of Flowers, in his highest style—*Mario da Fiori*.
A Sleeping Venus—*Luca Giordano*.
Leda, its companion—*Ditto*.
A young man and woman dancing—*Wattrau*.
The Ascension—*Annibali Caracci*.
Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; the figures by Rothenamer—*Velvet Breughel*.
Two Flower pieces—*Filippo Lauri*.
A Bacchanalian Festival, painted in chiaro oscuro—*Rubens*.
A Boy painted on Slate.

The three Virgins weeping over the body of Christ—*Schedone*.
A Boar Hunt, a sketch—*Rubens*.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Cupid breaking his Bow, with the motto "Pallada Eccepta"—*Albani*.
A full length Portrait of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland—*Vandyck*.
A Landscape, an Evening scene—*Lucatelli*.
A Ditto, a Morning Ditto, its companion.—*Lucatelli*.
Two Fruit pieces, circular frames—*Michael Angelo della frutti*.
Philip baptising the Eunuch—*Old Franks*.
The Holy Family, a small oval—*Huins*.
Two Sea pieces, in small oval frames—*Vandeveldt*.
Two Vegetable pieces, companions—*Luca Giordano*.
The Virgin, St. Francis, and Christ, attended by Angels—*Albano*.
The Assumption of the Virgin, its companion—*Albano*.
A full length Portrait of Catharine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII.—*Holbein*.
A full length Portrait of the Countess of Pembroke—*Vandyck*.
Portrait of Sir Francis Drake—*Frederico Zuccherò*.
Jesus Christ and St. John, supposed by—*Albano*.
Return from Hunting.—*Wouvermans*.





THE TEMPLE OF VENUS AT BATH

Engraved by J. G. Knapton
 from a drawing by J. G. Knapton
 of the Temple of Venus at Bath

Printed by J. G. Knapton, at the Temple of Venus at Bath

Cothelstone House, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

EDWARD JEFFRIES ESDAILE, ESQ.

THIS Mansion, erected a few years back by the present proprietor, affords as correct and chaste a specimen of the Grecian Ionic architecture as the nature of our domestic buildings will allow. The south or principal front (see our View) has coupled pilasters supporting a regular entablature throughout; the centre being broken by two columns, which, with the capitals, mouldings, cornice, &c., are taken from the temple of *Minerva Polias*, at Athens.

The house is built of white sandstone from a quarry recently discovered on the estate. The ornaments of the interior are in character with those already described. The staircase is in good taste, the light to which from the roof is admitted by a circular horizontal window of stained glass, in a frame of cast bronze, over which is a sky light. The house is not large, being only 74 feet by 68. The offices are connected by a back wing, concealed by plantations.

The situation of Cothelstone House yields to none in the county in natural beauties and advantages. The vale of Taunton lies to the south, backed by the Browndown and Blackdown Hills, from an opening in which, Halsdown by Exeter, thirty miles distant, is visible. An ancient round tower, called the lodge, and which is taken advantage of as a land-mark by ships in the British channel, affords a very extensive prospect, offering to the eye on a clear day, and with the aid of a good glass, a sight of fourteen counties. From hence the line of the Quantock Hills runs to the north-west, terminating at the ocean; they are mostly covered with heath and whortleberry. The black cock is found in considerable numbers, and the eagle has been occasionally seen : a specimen of one lately killed is in the institution at Taunton.

Cothelstone House stands in the parish of Bishop's Lydiard within the hundred of Kingsbury West, and is seven miles north-west from Taunton. The noble family of Stawel, who derived their name from Stawel, near Moorlinch, in the Hundred of Whiteleigh, were settled for many generations in the adjoining parish of Cothelstone, where their old family mansion is in part standing, and used as a farm-house. Sir John Stawel, Knight of the Bath, who lived in the reign of Charles I., is famous in history for the zeal he displayed in the cause of his sovereign.

COTHELSTONE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Having raised at his own expense a body of troops, to succour the royal army, he, in consequence, exposed himself to the malevolence of the parliament, who sent him to Newgate, demolished his house at Cothelstone, where his family had resided from the Conquest, sold his estate and cut down the woods. At the Restoration, he retired with the wreck of his fortune, to his seat at Nether Ham, near Somerton, where he died two years after, namely, in February 1662, and was buried in the parish church of Cothelstone. Ralph his eldest son was, in consideration of the faithful services and great persecutions which his father had undergone, created a peer by the title of Lord Stawel, Baron Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset by letters patent, bearing date January, 1682.

Upon the death of Edward, fourth Lord Stawel, which took place in April, 1755, as he left no male issue, the family estates descended to Mary, his only daughter and heiress. To this daughter George II., in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, granted the dignity of a Baroness of Great Britain, by the title of Baroness Stawel, and the dignity of Baron to her heirs male. Her first husband was the Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, fourth son of William first Earl of Dartmouth, by whom she had issue the Hon. Henry Stawel Legge, born in 1757, who succeeded to the title upon his mother's death, in July, 1780. Lady Stawel's second husband was the Right Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough. Legge Lord Stawell died without heirs in 1820, and in consequence the title became extinct.





ESTABLISHED 1887

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Университет

Dillington House, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN HANNING, ESQ.

DILLINGTON is one of the eight hamlets constituting the parish of Ilminster. The village, though small, was formerly of some repute, as containing a mineral spring, resorted to by numbers of the credulous for the cure of various disorders. At the present day the only object worthy of notice which it contains, is the fine Mansion selected for the subject of the accompanying Plate. Dillington House is situate about a mile north-east of Ilminster, in a pleasant fertile vale, surrounded by a Park, agreeably diversified as to its scenery. The Mansion, from its appearance, was probably built in the reign of Elizabeth, or that of her successor. It is a handsome gabled stone structure ; its form being that of the letter E. In the centre of the principal front is an embattled porch, having on each side a large mullioned window of painted glass, which give light to the hall, and other apartments. The rear of the house is sheltered by a gradually rising bank, which also adds considerably to the beauty of the situation.

The Manor of Ilminster, with the whole district, was given by King Athelstan, in 939, to the abbey of Muchelney in this county, founded by Ina, King of the West Saxons ; and in the survey ordered to be taken by William the Conqueror, we find it designated as part of the possessions of that monastery. After the suppression of religious houses, this manor coming to the crown, King Henry VIII., by letters patent bearing date the 30th of January, 1538, granted the same to Edward Earl of Hertford, afterwards created by his nephew Edward VI., Duke of Somerset, better known as protector of the kingdom during this prince's minority. As an act of attainder had passed against the said Duke in 1550, the Manor in consequence reverted to the crown, but was afterwards restored by Queen Elizabeth, to his son Edward Seymour, whom she reinstated in all his father's honours and possessions. This nobleman had two sons, but as they both died in their father's life-time, the estate went to a younger branch of the same family. In 1684 the Manor was sold to Sir Thomas Travel, Edward Ryder, and John Gore, in order to discharge various debts and annuities with which the estate had been encumbered by John Lord Seymour, Duke of Somerset. In 1724 George Speke, Esq., was sole possessor of the Manor, who devised the

DILLINGTON HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

same by will to Anne, his only surviving daughter, who married Frederick Lord North, by which alliance this estate passed to that very respectable family; and in process of time came into the possession of the present owner.

The parish of Ilminster is in the hundred of Abdick and Balston, on the road leading from Somerton to Chard. It is twelve miles south-east from Taunton, and five miles north from Chard.





Engraved by J. Hood

Enmore Castle, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN PERCEVAL,

EARL OF EGMONT.

THE situation of Enmore Castle is on a gently rising ground in the midst of a fine enclosed country, about five miles from Bridgewater, and eight from Taunton. The present Mansion-house was built by John Perceval, first Earl of Egmont, on the spot where formerly stood the old family residence of the Malets. It is a large quadrangular embattled pile, constructed of a dark reddish coloured stone, flanked at each angle by a low square machiolated tower ; with bastion and two circular towers and drawbridge at the principal entrance leading to a spacious court-yard (See the annexed Engraving). The offices are under ground, and look out upon a dry fosse, forty feet wide, and sixteen feet deep, which surrounds the Castle. On the opposite side of the fosse under the lawn, is another range of buildings, consisting of the stables and out-houses, the entrance to which is found at the side of the hill, on the approach to the Mansion. The interior of the Castle is splendidly fitted up, and contains many family portraits, and among other objects of interest, the Bed on which the late Queen Caroline expired.

Enmore, in the time of the Conqueror, belonged to Roger de Curcelle, son of Wandril de Leon, of a noble Norman family. Shortly after, the Estate became the property of the Malet family, in whose possession it remained for several centuries. William Malet, or Mallet, the first of that name of whom mention is made in history, was a distinguished partisan on the Norman side, at the battle of Hastings, and with others was deputed by William, to see the body of Harold decently interred after the engagement. He left issue two sons, Robert and Gilbert, the latter of whom succeeded his father in the Somerset Estates. This Gilbert was a great favourite with King William, by whom he was appointed High Chamberlain of England ; the king likewise granted him estates in several parts of the kingdom. In the dispute between Henry I., and his brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, Gilbert Mallet sided with the latter ; whereupon he was stripped of his possessions, and banished the kingdom. His grandson, William, was the last in the male branch of the Mallet family.

In an ancient record of the twelfth century, mention is made of

ENMORE CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Baldwin Mallet de Enmore. This Baldwin was the son of Hugh Mallet, whose father, William, a distant relation of the above mentioned Gilbert, had been included in the same sentence of banishment. William left two sons, the latter of whom, named Hugh, during the disgrace of his father, assumed the name of Fitchet, and from him descended many families who settled in the west of England, and retained that cognomen. Upon the reconciliation of the family to the king's favour, Baldwin, the eldest son of Hugh, again took the surname of Mallet, and located at Enmore, which ever after became the family residence. Baldwin married Emma, daughter of Ralph de Neville, by whom he left issue Sir William Mallet, who was possessed of Enmore in the time of Richard I.

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Mallet, who died in the reign of Charles II., married John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and by him, who died in 1684, she had three daughters, the eldest of whom, named Anne, married Henry Bayntum, of Spy Park, in the County of Wilts, Esq. This manor in consequence came into the Bayntum family, and from them it descended to Sir Edward Bayntum Rolt, Bart., who, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, sold the same, with other estates, to James Smith, Esq., from whom it was conveyed to the Earl of Egmont, grandfather of the present Earl.

John Perceval, Earl of Egmont, Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, Baron Perceval of Burton, and a Baronet of Ireland; Lord Lovel and Holland of Enmore, in the County of Somerset, was born in August, 1767, and succeeded his father, John James, the third Earl, in February, 1822. His Lordship married, in March, 1792, Bridget Wynn, niece of Thomas, first Lord Newborough, and has issue one son, namely, John James, Lord Perceval, who is his Lordship's heir.

Sir John Perceval, first Earl of Egmont, was created Baron Perceval of Burton, afterwards Viscount Perceval of Kanturk, and lastly Earl of Egmont, in the reign of George II. His Lordship married Catharine, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Morley, Bart., whose ancestor, Sir William Parker, Standard Bearer to Richard III., married Alice Lovell, sole heiress of Francis, Viscount Lovell and Holland, who was attainted for high treason in 1485. The right therefore to these titles centered in his Lordship's wife, but, owing to the Act of Attainder, no claim could be preferred. His late Majesty, George III., was however pleased, in May, 1762, to bestow upon John, second Earl of Egmont, the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Lovell and Holland, Baron of Enmore, in the County of Somerset. The late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was assassinated, was a son of John, second Earl of Egmont, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl.

Motto :—*Sub cruce candidâ.*





Engraved by J. H. P. 1847

Printed by J. H. P. 1847

MUSEUM OF GEORGE

1847

Published by J. H. P. 1847

Hinton St. George, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN POULETT,

EARL POULETT.

THE family of Powtrell were the ancient owners of the Manor of Hinton St. George; and from them it passed into the possession of the Denebands, and so remained for several generations until the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Deneband, with Sir William Paulet, Knight; upon which the manor was transferred to that ancient family, who were afterwards ennobled with the Barony.

Hercules, Lord of Tournon in Picardy, who came into England with Geoffrey Plantagenet Earl of Anjou, third son of Henry II., according to a custom then prevalent, assumed the name of Paulet, or Poulett, from the place of his settlement near Bridgewater. His descendant Sir John Poulett, who died in the reign of Richard II., had issue two sons, Thomas and William; the former, ancestor of the Earls Poulett; the latter, of the Dukes of Bolton and Marquesses of Winchester. It was by the marriage of Sir William Poulett, son of the elder brother, Thomas, with the heiress of Deneband, that the Hinton Estate came into the family of the Pouletts.

Sir John Poulett, of Hinton St. George, the eighth in descent from the above-named Thomas, was created in June, 1627, Baron Poulett; in December, 1706, John the fourth Baron was further advanced in the peerage by the title of Viscount Hinton and Earl Poulett. This nobleman stood high in favour at court, in the reign of Queen Anne, and was appointed by her Majesty, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Steward of the Household; he was also made a Knight of the Garter. As a mark of particular esteem, the Queen was graciously pleased to become one of the sponsors at the baptism of the Earl's fourth son; who thereupon was named Anne. His Lordship was succeeded by his son John, and he dying unmarried, in November, 1764, his next brother, Vere, the third Earl, became his successor. This nobleman died in April, 1788, when his titles and estates devolved upon his son John, the father of the fifth and present Earl.

Sir Amias Poulett, who was knighted for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Newark-upon-Trent, in June, 1487, is supposed to have built the noble mansion of Hinton St. George; and indeed it bears all the characteristic features of the period at which he lived.—The South front, which is the View annexed, exhibits an extensive range of buildings in the castellated style, which has recently been considerably

HINTON ST. GEORGE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

improved by the present noble proprietor. The principal carriage entrance is on the west side of the mansion. At the end of the approach, stands a finely proportioned Tower; under a gothic Arch is the entrance to the grand spacious Hall, or Saloon, which, in its construction and elegance, is scarcely to be equalled in the kingdom. This magnificent room leads to an elegant suite of apartments which contain an extensive collection of pictures and other objects of art and virtue. The body of the edifice is principally of stone, and is partially surmounted by a pierced parapet. The gardens attached to the mansion on this side are low, which affords a fine opportunity for cultivating the tastefully laid out grounds. —The park immediately connected with the gardens is on a gentle eminence, from which our View was taken; it commands an extensive prospect over the greatest part of the county.

The parish of Hinton, situated about three miles north-west of Crewkerne, is small. The adjunct of *St. George*, to which saint the church is dedicated, is generally used to distinguish this from several other towns in the county of the same name. The Living is a Rectory in the Deanery of Crewkerne, and in the gift of Earl Poulett. The following notice of the Manor of Hinton is extracted from the Domesday survey:—

“William himself holds Hantone. In the time of King Edward it gelded for 13 hides. The arable is twelve carucates. Thereof in demesne are five hides, and there are four carucates, and five servants and sixteen villanes, and twenty-four cottagers with ten ploughs. There are two mills of seven shillings and sixpence rent, and 60 acres of meadow. A wood one mile in length and half a mile broad.”

John Poulett, Earl Poulett, Viscount Hinton, of Hinton St. George, in the County of Somerset, was born in July, 1783; and succeeded his father, John the late Earl, in January, 1819. In September, 1820, his Lordship married Charlotte-Fanny-Lucy, daughter of Henry Berkeley Portman, Esq., of Bryanston House, and M. P. for the County of Dorset. Viscount Hinton, his Lordship's eldest son, born in June, 1821, is heir-presumptive to the titles and estates. A second son, named Vere, was born in August, 1822.

Motto:—*Gardez ta foy.*

List of the principal Pictures at Hinton.

Boy and Girl—*Murillo*.
 Piping Boy—*Ditto*.
 Spanish Boy—*Ditto*.
 Charles I.—*Vandyke*. *A beautiful portrait*.
 Christ in the House of Martha—*Bassan*.
 Sir Thomas More—*Hans Holbein*.
 Alexander Pope—*Sir G. Kneller*.
 John Dryden—*Ditto*.
 Madonna and Child, by *Caracci*, encircled with flowers, by *Montagna*.
 A Man taking a Thorn out of his Foot—*A. Caracci*.
 Five beautiful Cartoons in Fresco; sub-

ject, Dido and Eneas.—*G. F. Romanelli*.
 Twenty-four original Drawings, by *Rubens*, for the Luxembourg Gallery.
 A numerous collection of excellent Family Portraits, Landscapes, &c., by *Gibson, Sir P. Lely, Old Stone, Bassan, Sir G. Kneller, Holbein, Hogarth, Claude, Dobson, Sir J. Thornhill, &c.* Also, a great quantity of very rich tapestry, brought from Versailles, at the commencement of the Revolution.

* * * *A very valuable collection of Pictures belonging to Lord Poulett, is kept at the Dowager Lady Poulett's house in Piccadilly.*





Drawn by J. J. Neale

Engraved by G. B. S. & Co.

Engraved by J. J. Neale

KINC-WE-STON. SOUTH-WEST-SHIRE.

See also the engraving of the same building in the volume of the same name.

King-Weston, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM DICKINSON, ESQ., M. P.

THE Manor of King-Weston was purchased by Caleb Dickinson, Esq., grandfather of the present owner, of Mr. Swadling, whose property it became through an heiress of the Bower family.

It is a place of great antiquity; the name being a corruption of Chinwardestone or Kinwardestone, signifying the Town or Habitation of Kinward, a Saxon noble. Kinward was a Thane of royal extraction. At the conquest, this manor was seized on by William the Norman, and given, with several others in this county, to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. The Norman record gives the following particulars of this place:—

“*Ida, Countess of Bolonia, holds of the King, Chinwardestone. Ulveva held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for five hides. The arable is eight carucates. Thereof in demesne are two hides, and three virgates; and there are two carucates, and six servants, and eight villanes, and eight cottagers with five ploughs. There are twenty-five acres of meadow, and twenty-two acres of pasture. A wood three furlongs long and one acre broad. It was and is worth six pounds.*”

King-Weston continued in the same line of possession till A. D. 1114, when Mary, Countess of Boulogne, sister to Matilda, Queen of Henry I., conferred it on the Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey.

On the dissolution of the monastery, Henry VIII. granted, by patent, the manor of King-Weston, amongst other things, to James Tutt, Nicholas Hame, and their heirs. The patentees afterwards made over the same to Sir Thomas Moyle, Knight, and his heirs. Sir Thomas left the manor to Thomas Kempe, his grandson, who sold the same to Matthew Smyth, of Long-Ashton, Esq., from whom it passed into the family of Bower.

The mansion of King-Weston is built of fine grey stone, found on the estate. The interior is divided into many commodious and elegant apartments, containing a choice collection of pictures, and some very fine Italian bronzes, copies of the best Greek statues; and also of the statues of the 15th century now at Rome and Florence. The View presented in the accompanying Plate, shows the two principal fronts, and was sketched from the gardens. The carriage front is ornamented

KING-WESTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

with an elegant Portico of the Doric order, recently executed by W. Wilkins, Esq.; the Portico and mouldings are of Bath stone.

The village of King-Weston is finely situated twelve miles south from Wells. Most of the houses are built of blue stone, and are in general very neat. This place is memorable for a signal defeat, which the Rebels of Devonshire and Cornwall experienced in the third year of the reign of Edward VI., when Sir Hugh Powlet, Knight, pursued them after their discomfiture by the king's forces at Exeter, and took their leader prisoner.

The Church is a small neat building, situated on the highest part of the parish, surrounded with lofty elms and chesnut trees. It has an embattled tower, containing a clock and three bells. Against the north wall of the chancel, is an elegant monument of black and white marble with this inscription:—"M. S. Caleb Dickinson hîc sepulti, qui obiit 6^{to}. Aprilis 1783; et Saræ uxoris, apud Bristoliam sepultæ, quæ obiit 1^{mo}. Julii 1766. Posuit Gulielmus filius, Anno 1783.—Arms:—*Or, a bend engrailed, between two Lions rampant, gules.* The Living is a Rectory in the Deanery of Cary.

In the chancel is deposited a chair, formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey. It is of oak, the back divided into two compartments; embellished with Gothic carvings in relief; on one side a shield bearing a crosier with the initials R. W. for Richard Whiting, last Abbot of Glastonbury; and on the other side, a shield charged with a cross botoné, between two leopards' heads in chief, and in base two cinquefoils. This chair was purchased by the late Mr. Dickinson of Mr. More, of Greinton, and deposited here as a relic of monastical antiquity.

William Dickinson, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor of King-Weston, has for many years represented the County of Somerset in Parliament.





Engraved by J. T. Smith

Engraved by W. Wallis

MONTANA STATE HOUSE.

1884
GOLDEN, COLO.

Pl. 1

Printed by J. T. Smith

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Drawn by J. E. Nash

MONTACUTE HOUSE,

Wiltshire.

Engraved by W. Blake

1792

Printed by P. Colnaghi

Montacute House, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN PHELIPS, ESQ.

THIS ancient and magnificent structure stands upon a gentle ascent, within four miles of the town of Yeovil ; and was built by Sir Edward Phelips, third son of Sir Thomas Phelips of Barrington, Serjeant-at-Arms to Queen Elizabeth. Montacute House is one of the finest specimens of the architecture of the period, combining a simplicity of design with richness of ornament. The form of the building is that of the letter E, intended by Sir Edward as a mark of respect to his royal mistress.

Plate I., Eastern front.—The Mansion, of brown stone found on the estate, is three stories high, with gables and attics ; and the whole is surmounted with balustrades and pinnacles ; the windows and bays are divided with stone mullions ; between each window of the upper story in recesses are figures in ancient costume. The chimneys represent columns of the Doric order. Below the Terrace, which commands a View of the open Country, is a spacious Court, enclosed by a wall with balustrades : the Area is tastefully laid out with gardens and walks. Over the door in the centre compartment are the arms of the family ; viz., *argent, a chevron between three roses gules, seeded or, barbel vert, with lions rampant as supporters* ; and, over the entrance, the following inscription dictated by the true spirit of old English hospitality :—

“ ——— through this wide opening gate
None come too early, none return too late.”

Plate II.—The Western front was originally grand and imposing, but by the addition of a screen, removed from Clifton House, near Yeovil, and put up here about 60 years since by Edward Phelips, Esq., it now presents an unrivalled appearance of richness and elegance. The screen is a beautiful specimen of the style of Inigo Jones. It is placed

MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

in front of the centre compartment, and surmounted by a pierced parapet, turrets, grotesque figures of animals, &c. Over this door also are the arms of Phelips; and the motto,

“And yours my Friends.”

The whole length of the edifice is about 200 feet, and the height 92 feet. At each end are bays which give light to a spacious apartment or gallery, 189 feet long by 21 feet wide, which was originally the library, fitted up in the most costly style, containing many rare works; but the whole of this valuable collection was destroyed by Cromwell's troops in the great rebellion. This part of the building was afterwards converted into a picture gallery. The windows of the present library and hall are of finely painted glass, representing the arms of different families quartered with those of Phelips.

The Mansion is divided into many handsome and spacious apartments, in the restoration of which the present possessor has spared no expense. The stair-cases are of stone; and the dining room, an elegant apartment, is wainscotted with small pannelling. The hall is embellished with a perfect series of family portraits, beginning with the founder's, painted by the old masters; they are in fine preservation. In the other rooms are many valuable pictures, of which a list is given below. A very curious model of the old custom of *Skimmiting* riding, in basso-relievo, four feet six inches high, is placed over the entrance into the hall. *Skimmiting*, or, as it is called in the north of England, *Stang* riding, is still kept up in many parts of the kingdom for the purpose of exposing to shame and ridicule the man who has been guilty of cruelty or infidelity towards his wife. In the model here mentioned, the wife, accompanied by a crowd of villagers, is represented in effigy bestowing a few sound blows with her shoe upon her faithless partner, and the artist has, with happy effect, introduced a Church in the back ground, to intimate that certain vows and promises which had been there solemnly pledged, ought to have been kept in remembrance.

The building was begun in 1580, and finished in 1601, at an expense of not less than £19,500. It has continued in the Founder's family ever since in the following line of succession: Sir Edward Phelips, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor to Henry Prince of Wales, and Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; Sir Robert Phelips, his son, in the reign of James I. and Charles I.; Colonel Edward Phelips, during the common-wealth, and Charles II.; Sir Edward Phelips, Knight, in James II., and William III.: his nephew, Edward Phelips, Esq., in Queen Anne, and George I.: Edward Phelips, Esq., in George II.; William Phelips, Esq., in George III.; lastly, John Phelips, Esq., in the present reign of George IV.

MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

The family of Phelips (once spelt Phellipps), came over with William the Conqueror, and in consideration of military services were rewarded by the King with grants of lands in Wales, where they were long settled. In the 14th century, they migrated into Somersetshire. A branch of the family located at Corf-Mullen, in Dorsetshire, having received a grant of that Manor from Henry VIII., and they represented Poole and Wareham in several Parliaments. The family suffered much from their devotion to the royal cause in the reign of Charles I.; and afterwards, when Colonel Edward Phelips (as appears in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and in other records), united with Colonel Wyndham in secreting Charles II., and in carrying him out of the kingdom.

The parish of Montacute, four miles south-west from Ivelchester or Ilchester, was originally a Borough-Town; but was dis-franchised on petition of the inhabitants on account of the expense. In the time of Leland it had but a poor market; now it has none. It was formerly a great mart for leather. There are four tithings in the parish, viz:—Bishopston, Hyde, the Borough, and Widcombe; besides a small Hamlet called Thorn. Widcombe was entirely depopulated by the great plague. The Town in Bishopston tithing, consists of three streets, numbering 1060 inhabitants, and still retains many of its old customs and privileges.

Montacute derives its name from a conical hill, (*mons acutus*,) called St. Michael's Mount, on which is a round Tower, 60 feet high, commanding a very grand and extensive view through the Vale of Somerset, to the British Channel. The base of the Mount contains 20 acres. At the foot of this hill is the scite of a Priory of black Cluniac Monks, suppressed by Henry VIII., of which there only remains a fine old gate-way. A few years ago some Roman Vases were dug up in this neighbourhood; and are still preserved at Montacute House. A grant was made of this spot to Sir William Petre, and sold by him to Mr. Robert Freke, of whom it was soon afterwards purchased by the family of Phelips, who were before that time possessors of a part of the Manor.

The living is vicarial in the Deanery of Ilchester, and in the gift of John Phelips, Esq. The Rev. R. C. Phelips is the present incumbent. On an old monument in the church is the following inscription:—

Thomas Phelips, Esq.,	- - -	Buried	- 1588.
Sir Edward Phelips, Knt.,	- - -	—	- 1614.
Sir Robert Phelips, Knt.,	- - -	—	- 1638.
Edward Phelips, Esq.,	- - -	—	- 1679.
Sir Edward Phelips, Knt.,	- - -	—	- 1699.
Edward Phelips, Esq.,	- - -	—	- 1734.
Edward Phelips, Esq.,	- - -	—	- 1797.
William Phelips, Clerk,	- - -	—	- 1806.

MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

A List of Pictures at Montacute.

IN THE GREAT HALL.

A Boar Piece and a Dog—*Snyders*.

Cattle Pieces—*Beech*.

A series of Family Portraits by the *Old Masters*.

THE GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

A Portrait of the great Earl of Essex, given by him to his friend, Sir Edward Phelps.—Also, a Portrait of James I., given by that monarch to Sir Robert Phelps.

Our Saviour's Baptism—*Salvator Rosa*.

Cattle Pieces—*Wouvermans*.

Dutch Pieces—*Teniers*.

A large Family Picture—*Beech*.

THE SMALL DINING ROOM,
STAIR CASE AND GALLERIES.

Portraits of Connections of the Family—
Sir Joshua Reynolds and Beech.

THE SMALL DRAWING ROOM.

A fine Cattle Piece—*Wouvermans*.

St. John's Head in a Charger—*Dominico Feti*.

* * * In addition to the above are some excellent Paintings of the Dutch School,
the Authors of which are not known.





Designed by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by A. J. G. & Co.

SANDHEIM PARK.
COMPANY'S ESTATE.

Engraved by W. Taylor.

Published by the Sandheim Park Company, New York, and by the Sandheim Park Company, London.

Sandhill Park, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR THOS. BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE, BART., M. P.

SANDHILL PARK, which is a beautifully wooded spot, commanding magnificent views of the vale, bounded by the Quantock Hills on the north-east, and the Black-down Hills to the south, is situated partly in the Parish of Bishop's Lydiard, and partly in the Parish of Ash Priors, in the hundred of Kingsbury West, and contiguous to Taunton Dean, Somersetshire ; and has been now in the possession of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, his father Sir John Lethbridge, and his great uncle the late John Periam, Esq., from the building of the Mansion about the year 1720 ; since which it has undergone, at different times, many improvements, particularly in the year 1815, when it was inherited by the present owner, who then added two wings to the main body of the House, containing several apartments of large dimensions, among others a Library fifty feet by twenty-six ; and a Dining-room fifty by thirty. In the Library there is a good collection of Books, both ancient and modern ; and in the great Hall of Entrance, the Stair-case, and Drawing-room, there are some valuable pictures of Salvator Rosa, Poussin, Guido, Vandervelt, Timotio d'Urbino, Snyders, Cuyp, and portraits by Sir Antonio More, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hudson, &c. There is also a fine-toned Organ on the stair-case, built by Abbey in 1820. The character of the building is Doric, with a Portico supported by eight handsome columns at the entrance, and a bay in the eastern front corresponding with the same, (see the annexed Plate). There is also leading to the pleasure-ground and gardens, an extensive and ornamental Conservatory attached to the western wing, from whence are to be seen fine views of the different sheets of water in the Park, and the wooded valley beyond.

In the Parish of Bishop's Lydiard, is a place called Conquest, part of the domain now belonging to Sandhill Park, near which, in 1666, a very large urn was dug up, containing four-score pounds weight of Roman coins, of the Emperors Claudius, Nero, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Antonine, Severus, and a great many others. From this and other discoveries, together with the name of the place, a late writer has asserted, that it was in some part of this valley the Romans completed so much of the *Conquest* of Britain, as is now called England. It is, however, more commonly believed that this spot took its name from a victory over the Danes, by the Saxons, under Alfred the Great, who, we are told, at the time of his obscurity, was in possession of this territory, and afterwards made a grant of it to a learned monk, who had been tutor to his son.

SANDHILL PARK, SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a later period the bishop of Bath and Wells became possessed of this large and valuable district. About the time of the Norman conquest we read :—

“ The same Bishop holds Lidegar : he also held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for ten hides ; wanting one virgate. The arable is sixteen carucates. Thereof are in Demesne three hides, and there are two carucates and five servants, and twenty villanes, and twelve cottagers with six ploughs. There is a mill rendering thirty-one pence, and thirty acres of meadow. Pasture one mile long and three furlongs broad, and much wood.”

Henry III., in the forty-first year of his reign, granted to the bishop of the Diocese, a charter of free warren, in all his lands of Lydiard, and other places : and Edward I. granted a charter for a weekly market, and two annual fairs ; which charters received confirmation from other kings ; and which are supposed to be in the possession of the present Lord of the Manor. The last bishop that possessed the manor, was Barlow : he, in 1548, exchanged it with Edward VI. for other lands, since which it fell by grant and purchase to Legge Lord Stawell, of Cothelstone, and from him was conveyed to the late John Periam, Esq., and so is at length descended to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, with the adjoining manor of Ash Priors, and his other extensive possessions in this part of the west.

The soil of this portion of the vale of Taunton Dean is singularly fertile, and there is an abundance of the red sand freestone under Sandhill Park, and much good limestone on the adjoining farms. The church-tower, which was built of the freestone above-named in the reign of Henry VIII., still remains a striking and beautiful specimen of the architecture of that day.

The family of Lethbridge had been settled in Devonshire, at Westaway and Winkleigh Court for many generations, as is testified by the ancient monuments in the curious old church of St. Mary Arches, Exeter, and Pilter church, near Barnstaple. One of the family, Thomas Lethbridge, Esq., married Sarah the daughter of John Periam, of Milverton, Esq., descended from Sir William Periam, Knight, of the Middle Temple, appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer by Queen Elizabeth ; and had issue—1st. Christopher Lethbridge, of Westaway House, Esq., who had a daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth, married to the Honourable Hugh Somerville, father of John Lord Somerville ; and 2d. John Lethbridge, of Westaway, and Winkleigh Court, in the County of Devon, Esq., who married Grace Carder, of Westdown, in the same county, and had issue one son, Sir John Lethbridge, created a Baronet, 15th June, 1804, who, dying 15th December, 1815, was succeeded by the present Baronet, Sir Thomas, who has represented the County of Somerset in several Parliaments, since the year 1806.

Arms :—*Argent, over water proper, a Bridge of five arches, embattled, and over the centre arch a Turret gules in chief, an Eagle displayed, sable, charged on the breast with a Bezant.*

Motto :—*Spes mea in Deo.*





Designed by J. N. G. 1840

Engraved by W. H. T. 1840

THE FAYAL C.

1840

Printed by J. N. G. 1840

Wells Palace, Somersetshire ;

THE RESIDENCE OF THE
RIGHT REV. GEORGE HENRY LAW,
D.D. F.R.S. & F.S.A.,
LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

THIS venerable structure stands south of the Cathedral, and bears a great resemblance to the mansions of the ancient military barons. Its walls encompass seven acres of ground, and are flanked by redoubts and half-moons. The whole building is surrounded by a Moat, supplied with water from St. Andrew's Well ; and over it, on the north side, is a Bridge leading to the stately Gate-house, which serves as an entrance to the exterior Court. The Dwelling-house is situated on the east side of the Court, and contains several large and handsome apartments, together with a private Chapel. The accompanying Plate presents a View of the exterior of this part of the noble Palace ; the naked windows of which give it an appearance of architectural simplicity.

The Crypt, which for some time had been used as a lumber-room, has been recently cleared out, and converted into a receptacle for articles in mineralogy and fossils, of which the present Lord Bishop has a choice collection.

Proceeding to the south side of the Court, are found the remains of the great Hall, which, Leland informs us, was exceeding fair. It was demolished about the latter end of the fifteenth century by fanatic plunderers, who carried off the lead and other valuable materials. Its length was 120 feet, breadth nearly 70 ; and it had a handsome arched Porch, with a Vault and Chamber over it.

The *Close* is a neat building, having, at the south end, next the street, a Hall, with a Buttery and other conveniencies, under which is the arched Gate-way and entrance into the Cloisters. At the other end is the Chapel, with a Library over it ; and between these two buildings are twenty contiguous dwelling-houses, on each side, for as many vicars choral, who are incorporated and endowed with lands and other revenues.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated at the east end of the city, and built in the form of a cross. The greater part of this noble structure was erected about the year 1239, by Bishop Joceline or Welles. The western front is esteemed one of the most superb specimens of Gothic in the kingdom, and is richly decorated with images. In the centre of the transepts is a large handsome quadrangular Tower, containing five bells ; the western front is flanked by two smaller Towers. The interior has a very neat and chaste appearance, and contains nine

WELLS PALACE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

elegant Chapels, the principal of which is that dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In the year 704, Ina, King of the West Saxons, animated by religious zeal, laid the foundation of a Collegiate Church at this place; from which period may be dated the origin of the City of Wells. In 905 Aldhelm, who had received episcopal ordination from Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, was placed over Ina's College at Wells; and the province of Somerset was assigned to him for his diocese. His successor Wifeline laid the foundation of the Cathedral. John de Villula, the sixteenth Bishop, being strongly attached to the City of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune, fixed there his pontifical seat about the year 1087, and assumed the title of Bishop of Bath. In the course of a few years this gave rise to violent disputes betwixt the people of Bath and Wells as to which City should be honoured with the primary distinction; and the matter being referred to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Robert of Normandy, he ordained that the See should take its name from both churches conjointly; that the Prelates should be called Bishops of Bath and Wells; that upon a vacancy, each church should appoint an equal number of delegates, by whose votes the Bishops should be chosen; and that he should be installed both at Bath and Wells. During the prelacy of Savaricus, the twentieth Bishop, the Monastery of Glastonbury was annexed to this See by a grant from Richard I.; whereupon he took the name of Bishop of Glastonbury, and thither he transferred the See. This was revoked in the time of his successor. Thomas de Beckington, who held the See between the years 1443 and 1464, was the greatest patron to the Church of Wells.

Dr. Kenn, who presided over the diocese in the reign of James II., is well known in history as one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower for refusing to read the king's declaration of indulgence; and likewise for his conduct upon the arrival of King William, when, being called upon to take the usual oaths to the new king, this conscientious divine chose rather to relinquish his preferment than transfer his allegiance.

George Henry Law, D.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A., the present Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, is a son of the late Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and brother to that eminent lawyer, the late Lord Ellenborough. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1812, and upon the death of Dr. Beadon, in 1824, was translated to the See of Bath and Wells. This very amiable prelate, sensible of the evils accruing from clergymen not residing upon their benefices, has zealously exerted himself since his elevation to the episcopal bench, to render the labours of the clergy more effectual by enforcing the Law in this particular; and it will prove highly gratifying to the real friends of the Church of England to know that his endeavours have been followed by the happiest results.





Engraved by H. Hanna.

KINGS BROMLEY HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

London: Published Sept. 6. 1858. by J. P. Colton, 41, Abchurch Lane.

Designed by J. P. Colton.

King's Bromley Hall, Staffordshire ;

THE SEAT OF

MRS. LANE.

KING'S BROMLEY HALL was built in the beginning of the last century, and is a handsome edifice, surrounded by beautiful and extensive shrubberies, through which the River Trent flows. There is a flower-garden on an island romantically situated, from which is a good view of the falls of the river. The interior of the house contains many good apartments : there is also an extensive and very fine Library, the books of which were chiefly collected by the late John Lane, Esq. ; and a good collection of Coins and other curiosities, among which may be ranked an original Letter from Charles II. to Mrs. Jane Lane, from Paris, with a Miniature of himself sent to her at the same time.

King's Bromley Hall is situated in the rich vale of Trent, five miles from Lichfield, and eight from Wolseley Bridge, and was originally the residence of the Earls of Mercia. It continued in the king's hands until the time of Henry III., when it passed to the Corbets, and from them to a family of the name of Praers in the reign of Edward IV. In 1508 it passed to the family of Partrich, with whom it remained till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was sold by Edward Partrich to F. Agard, of Derbyshire : subsequently Thomas Lane, of Hyde, Esq., and Jermaine Roper, of Heynor, Esq., laid claim to this estate as heirs-at-law ; the said Edward being a bastard. The cause was referred to the arbitration of Walter, Earl of Essex, Thomas Bromley, Esq., the queen's solicitor, and Ralph Rookeby, Esq., when it was settled that F. Agard should enjoy his purchase on payment of 100*l.* to the said claimants. This claim on the part of Lane, was certainly just, as the baton of bastardy is upon all the seals of Edward Partrich, and is remarkable, Lane being the ancestor of the present possessors. King's Bromley remained in the family of Agard till, in 1670, it was sold to Mr. Newton, of South Wingfield in Derbyshire, and of the island of Barbadoes. The last Mr. Newton died in 1783, and by his will left his Estates of King's Bromley, and his property in Derbyshire and Barbadoes to his sisters, Lady Holte and Mrs. Elizabeth Newton. Lady Holte died in April, 1784, and Mrs. E. Newton in December of the same year. The latter by her will devised King's Bromley and some of her West Indian Estates to her Cousins, John and Thomas Lane, Esqrs. On the division of the property, King's Bromley was allotted to the

KING'S BROMLEY HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

elder Brother, the late John Lane, Esq., an eminent barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who, on his accession of fortune and marriage, quitted his profession, and constantly resided at King's Bromley, which he much improved. It is now (1828) the property and residence of his widow, who was Sarah, only daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of the Wyle-Cop Shrewsbury, and who married, first, John Amler, Esq. of Ford Hall, Shropshire. This gentleman died about two years after his marriage, and left an only daughter and heiress, who married, in 1811, William Edward Tomline, Esq., M. P., eldest son of the late Bishop of Winchester. In 1799, Mrs. Amler married the late John Lane, Esq., and by him had two sons; John Newton Lane, Esq., married January 8th, 1828, Agnes, second daughter of Lord Bagot by Lady Louisa Legge, daughter of the late Earl of Dartmouth; and the Rev. Thomas Leveson Lane, Vicar of King's Bromley.

The family of Lane is of great antiquity, and came over (if the Battle Abbey roll is to be credited) with William the Conqueror. In the 9th Edward II. Richard de la Lona, or Lane, descended from Adam de Lona de Hampton, lived at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire. His great grandson, by a marriage with the heiress of the family of Hyde, came into possession of Hyde in the same county.

His son, John Lane, purchased Bentley, and was styled, in the reign of Henry VI., John Lane de Bentley et de la Hyde, Arm. It was Colonel John Lane of Bentley, Esq., who received and concealed King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; and whose sister, Jane Lane, afterwards Lady Fisher, rode on horseback behind that Monarch in disguise, and thus conveyed him from Staffordshire to a friend's house near Bristol, from whence he afterwards safely escaped to France. For these signal services, after the Restoration, pensions were granted to Colonel John Lane and his sister; and the family was moreover dignified with this special badge of honour, the Arms of England in a canton, in augmentation of their paternal Arms. It is also handed down in the family that a peerage was offered to Colonel Lane, but refused. The family of Lane continued to live at Bentley till 1740, when, in consequence of three generations of spendthrifts, it was sold, and is now the property of Viscount Anson.

List of some of the Pictures at King's Bromley Hall.

A Head—*Rembrandt*.
 Landscape—*Ruisdael*.
 Landscape—*Gainsborough*.
 Landscape—*Van Goyer*.
 Doge's Palace at Venice—*Canaletti*.
 Two Landscapes—*Artois*.
 A Harper—*Mieris*.
 Bagpipe and Violin Player—*Ostade*.
 Duke of Gloucester, Son of Charles I.
 —*Vandyke*.
 Sir — Holte—*Cornelius Jansen*.

Mrs. Jane Lane—*Sir Peter Lely*.
 Colonel John Lane—*Unknown*.
 Colonel Thomas Lane—*Vandyke*.
 Sir Thomas Lane—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
 King Charles—*Ditto*.
 Mr. and Mrs. Newton—*Gainsborough*.
 Miss Seymour—*Ditto*.
 Mr. Alleyne—*Ditto*.
 Miss Alleyne—*Ditto*.
 Lady Alleyne and her Children—*Unknown*.





Engraved by W. Lamberton

NOTES ON THE

Drawn by J. P. Meade

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Norbury Park, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY P. SPERLING, ESQ.

NORBURY PARK is agreeably situate in the parish of Mickleham, between Leatherhead and Dorking, and forms one of the prettiest objects included in the view from the summit of Box-Hill. The present Mansion-house was built by Mr. Lock, about the year 1775, on a spot considerably removed from the ancient Edifice, which had been inhabited by the proprietors of the Estate many centuries ago, and which stood in the meadows nearer the river. The annexed Engraving presents a sketch of the Carriage-front of the new House erected by Mr. Lock upon a well chosen beautiful situation, under which the river Mole winds its "sullen course." The whole exterior, including the offices, is white. The principal entrance is by a flight of steps under a Doric portico, with an elegant Venetian window on each side. Views of the romantic mountains and lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland are painted by Barrett on the sides of one of the principal rooms; and are so disposed as to form a pleasing addition to the beautifully variegated landscape which meets the eye from the windows.

In the reign of Edward II., Norbury in Mickleham was held by William Husee, of Gilbert Earl of Clare and Gloucester, by the service of half a knight's fee, value £10 per annum. Husee's granddaughter and heiress, Isabel, married William Wymeldon, in which family the property remained until the time of Henry VII., when it was divided by two co-heiresses. Upon this division the place or manor of Norbury in Mickleham, was given to Thomas Stodewolfe, or Stidulf, who had married the elder sister. This Stidulf was a branch of an ancient Saxon family of the same name, seated at Stidulf's place, in the parish of Seal, near Sevenoaks in Kent, and who possessed large Estates in that county. Richard Stidulf, the fifth in descent from Thomas, was created a Baronet in December 1660, but leaving only

NORBURY PARK, SURREY.

two daughters, the title died with him. Lady Astley the elder daughter, devised all her Manors, &c., to her youngest nephew, James Tryon.

Mr. Tryon, by his will bearing date January, 1722, left all his property to his nephew Charles Tryon, in fee. This gentleman, in 1728, having married Lady Mary, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers, settled on her, among others, the Manor of Norbury, together with the Mansion-house and lands of Norbury, as a jointure. Subject thereto, he, by will dated in June, 1743, devised the same to his eldest son Charles, in fee. In 1765, the estate was sold to Anthony Chapman, Esq., of London, for £35,000. In 1774 Mr. Chapman disposed of Norbury Park to William Lock, Esq., the founder of the present Mansion, in which he resided upwards of thirty years; and after his death, his son sold it to Fuller Maitland, Esq., M. P., who exchanged it for Park Place, in Berkshire, the property and residence of Henry Sperling, Esq., the present possessor of Norbury Park. This gentleman has made a new and much easier approach to the Mansion, than was afforded by the old road, at the same time disclosing the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Mr. Sperling has also planted largely, and laid out some beautiful walks and flower gardens, thus giving additional effect to the picturesque grounds of Norbury. The Yew-trees, for which it is famed, are recorded in Domesday Book, and are no doubt many of them from one to two thousand years old: here are also some magnificent Beech-trees. Upon the whole there are few places to be compared with Norbury for healthiness of situation, variety of landscape, and cheerfulness of prospect.





Engraved by W. Gambeson

ARUNDEL CASTLE,

From the Park

W. H. P.

Printed by W. H. P. at the Press of the Proprietor, No. 1, Pall Mall.





Engraved by W. Tomblason.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

SCOTCH.

W. W.

Printed by J. P. Neale.

Arundel Castle, Sussex;

THE SEAT OF

HIS GRACE BERNARD EDWARD HOWARD,

DUKE OF NORFOLK, &c.

THIS ancient ducal residence is situated on the north-east side of the town of Arundel, and is supposed to have been built at the beginning of the reign of King Alfred, as that monarch bequeathed it to his nephew Athelm, and this is the first authentic notice we find of it. Some authors suppose Bevis, from whom one of the towers takes its name, to have been the founder of this Castle. Nothing more is however known, than that Bevis was Warder at the Gate of the Earls of Arundel, and probably this Tower was built for his reception. The next historical notice to be found of Arundel Castle, is in a grant made of it soon after the Norman Conquest by King William to Roger de Montgomery, created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who repaired it. In Domesday-day book it is described, in the territory of Earl Roger, as a *Castle*, which is the only notice of a castle in that Survey.

The subject of Plate I., is a general view of the Castle, which stands on the summit of a hill, at whose foot flows the river Arun. It is surrounded on the west and north side by a deep and wide ditch. This fortress suffered considerably during the great Rebellion, and remained in a ruinous condition until the year 1791, when the late Duke of Norfolk restored a great part of it in the ancient style, and expended about 5,000*l.* a year on it till his death. In order to complete the alterations, it became necessary to take down some of the most interesting parts of the old building, but in many places the original walls were built upon. Considerable taste as well as judgment was evinced by his Grace, in the selection of plans and materials. The stone selected,

ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX.

is of three kinds, Portland, Ketton, and Whitby, as being best suited to render the new work similar to the remains of the ancient fabric. The entrance Gate-way, anciently fortified by a drawbridge and portcullis, was built by Richard Fitzallan in the reign of Edward I., and repaired and restored by the fifth Earl. The domestic Offices occupy the whole of the ground-floor around a spacious Court, (Plate II.) over these is a magnificent Library in imitation of the aisle of a Gothic Cathedral, the ornaments of which are taken from the cloisters at Gloucester and St. George's, Windsor, 122 feet long and 30 wide : the ceiling, columns, &c, are entirely of mahogany. It is calculated to contain 10,000 volumes. The Great Hall, called the Barons' Hall, was begun in 1806, and is 70 feet by 34, and 36 feet high, the roof being of Spanish Chesnut curiously wrought, and the plan taken from Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Halls. There is a series of stained glass Windows, thirteen in number, portraying the figures of some of the Barons from whom the late Duke was descended, and they are likewise portraits of his family. The window at the end of the Hall represents King John signing Magna Charta. The Dining-room is a large handsome apartment, having at one end a window of painted glass, by Eggington, representing the late Duke and Duchess in the characters of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, at a banquet. At the opposite end of this room is an Orchestra, and over the door is an imitation of basso-relievo, by Le Brun, of Adam and Eve, in Paradise. There is another stained-window, by Eggington, at the Gallery, which divides these apartments from a range of Bed-chambers.

Some of the walls, together with the Keep, is all that now remains of the ancient Castle of Arundel. The Keep is a circular stone tower, 60 feet in diameter, and is the most perfect in England. It has been tenanted for some years by owls. These birds were sent as a present to the late Duke of Norfolk from North America ; they are very large and of beautiful plumage. Each bird has a significant name given to it. On the south side of the Keep was the ancient entrance, now partly walled up ; it consisted of a circular early Norman arch richly ornamented.

The descendants of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, did not long keep possession of this castle. In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Bellesme, who sided with Robert, Duke of Normandy, in asserting his claim to the crown of England, was, in consequence, deprived of all his honours, and outlawed by the reigning monarch. After this, the king settled the castle on Adeliza, his second queen, as part of her dower : and here she continued to reside during the remainder of her life. Upon the accession of King Stephen, Adeliza, refusing to countenance his usurpation, received the Empress Matilda into her Castle of Arundel, wherein she was closely besieged by Stephen. There was an

ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX.

air of gallantry mixed with the warlike proceedings of this period, scarcely to be expected. Upon this occasion, intimation being given to Stephen that the Dowager Queen had received the Empress upon terms of hospitality rather than of hostility against him, Stephen suspended the siege, allowed Matilda to go forth, and gave her safe conduct to Bristol. Adeliza afterwards married William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his age, and who is said to have acquired the surname of *Main-forte*, or *Strong Hand*, from the circumstance of his tearing out by its roots the tongue of a lion, into whose den he had been shut up to be devoured, as an act of revenge exercised by the Queen of France, for declining the offer of her hand, and accepting that of Adeliza.

Arundel Castle continued in the family of Albini until the death of Hugh, the last male heir, in 1243, when his estates were divided among his four sisters. In consequence of this division, the castle and manor of Arundel went to Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, who thereupon assumed the title of Earl of Arundel. Edmund, fourth Earl of Arundel, in descent from John Fitz-Alan, forfeited all the honours and estates of his family, in consequence of having joined the barons in their opposition to the favourites of Edward II., which was considered as an act of rebellion. The king afterwards made a grant of Arundel Castle to Edmund of Woodstock, his uncle. The act of attainder was however reversed upon the accession of Edward III., and Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the last possessor, was reinstated. The Earls of Arundel, from their influence, were led to participate in all the principal events of English history. Richard, Earl of Arundel, was accused of joining in a conspiracy to dethrone Richard II., and being found guilty of high treason, was beheaded. The king has been charged with exercising undue severity upon this occasion, and that he even went so far as to intimidate the judges, in order to secure a conviction. Froissart, the chronicler, reports that the king witnessed the execution of this nobleman, the sight of which operated so powerfully on his mind, that he never recovered from its effects. The estates of this unfortunate nobleman were confiscated, and given as a reward for services to the Earl Marshal, on whose testimony he had been convicted. But this act of attainder was soon after reversed by Henry IV., and his son Thomas Fitz-Alan recovered possession of the family estates. This nobleman died without issue in 1415, when the castle devolved upon his cousin, Sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called Sir John Arundel. About this time a dispute arose respecting the title of Earl of Arundel. The contending parties were this Sir John Arundel, who claimed a seat in the Upper House, in right of his tenure of the castle, and John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who preferred the same claim. Judgment was given in favour of the former, and an act of parliament was passed to the

ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX.

effect, that the possession of this castle and honour conferred the dignity of Earl without creation. The last male heir of the Fitz-Alans, who died in the reign of Elizabeth, left an only daughter, who married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and thus conveyed the earldom and estate into that distinguished family, in which they have ever since remained.

At the time of the great rebellion, Arundel Castle was at first in the hands of the Parliament, but was taken from them after sustaining a siege of three days, by the Lord Hopton. Sir William Waller regained possession of it for the Parliament, with equal facility, about six months after. The famous Chillingworth acted as engineer on this occasion.

Bernard Edward Howard, 11th Duke of Norfolk of the Howard family, Earl Marshal, and hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; Baron Fitz-Alan, Clun and Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, F. R. and A. S., premier Duke and Earl next the Blood Royal, was born in 1765, and succeeded Charles, the late Duke, to whom he was fourth cousin, in December, 1815. In 1789 his Grace married Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Belasyse, second and last Earl of Fauconberg, and by her had issue Henry Charles, Earl of Surrey, born in August, 1791, and who married, in 1814, Charlotte Sophia Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of George, Marquess of Stafford, K. G., by whom he has issue. His Grace, being a Roman Catholic, was incapacitated from discharging the duties attached to the office of Earl Marshal until June, 1824, when an act was passed, specially granting that privilege.

Motto :—*Sola virtus invicta.*





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by T. Barber.

ADELPHI THEATRE

1821

Ashburnham Place, Sussex ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ASHBURNHAM,

EARL OF ASHBURNHAM, F.S.A., &c.

THIS noble Mansion stands in the midst of an extensive Park, containing much fine timber and well stocked with deer. The Edifice has been lately rebuilt from the designs and under the superintendence of the late George Dance, Esq., R. A., whose peculiar skill in ornamental architecture has been here exercised with taste and elegance. The principal front (a View of which, taken from the Bridge crossing the Canal is annexed) is divided into seven compartments, separated by hexagonal Turret-formed buttresses, and these, being carried above the building, supply the place of Pinnacles. The centre, with its two side sections, is surmounted by a Parapet, with quatrefoil piercings. The intermediate spaces between the buttresses are filled with handsome labelled windows. But the most striking feature in this front is the grand Portico, having its three external sides open with semicircular heads, and of sufficient projection as to afford the convenience of a sheltered carriage way. From the middle of the Terrace, a descent of steps leads to the Park and Canal ; upon which, together with the Pleasure Grounds more immediately contiguous to the House, the late venerable Proprietor bestowed many embellishments. The interior decorations are of the most splendid description, and the apartments are adorned with a fine collection of Pictures.

The noble family of Ashburnham is of remote antiquity. The name occurs in historical records as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor. Bertram de Esburnham was Sheriff of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, at the time of the Norman invasion ; and it is said that he was put to death by the conqueror, for the spirited resistance he made in the defence of Dover Castle, of which Harold had appointed him governor.

ASHBURNHAM PLACE, SUSSEX.

But that which more particularly tended to ennoble the name of Ashburnham was the disinterested loyalty, and steady adherence of this family to that unfortunate Prince, Charles I. John, who held the appointment of Groom of the Bed-Chamber, faithfully attended upon the person of the unhappy monarch, even to the close of his eventful life. His conduct in one respect has been made the subject of censure, but without any just foundation. The surrender of his sovereign into the hands of Colonel Hammond, after the flight from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight, should rather be ascribed to an over-zealous anxiety for the safety of his master, than in any degree savouring of treachery. Such services, it might naturally be supposed, would, upon the Restoration, have immediately met with a suitable reward. But we do not find that any distinguishing mark was conferred upon the family, until the reign of William III., when the dignity of a Baron was conferred upon his grandson. In 1730, the second son of the grandson above-mentioned, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph. To him, in 1737, succeeded his son, and he dying in 1812, the family honours and estates came to the present Earl.

The Parish Church stands within a short distance of Ashburnham House, and contains some curious relics connected with the history of this noble family. In the Vestry are preserved a shirt of Charles I.; his watch, and his white silk drawers. In the chancel are some magnificent monuments of the Ashburnham Family.

George Ashburnham, Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph, F.S.A., was born in December, 1760. In August, 1784, his Lordship married Sophia, daughter of the first Marquis of Bath. This lady dying, in April, 1795, the Earl married, secondly, Charlotte, daughter of the Earl of Beverley. Bertram, Viscount St. Asaph, his Lordship's eldest son by his second marriage, is heir-apparent to the titles and estates.

Motto :—*Le roi et l'etat.*

ASHBURNHAM PLACE, SUSSEX.

List of Pictures at Ashburnham Place.

ENTRANCE—HALL.

Elizabeth, Countess of Ashburnham, daughter of John Crowley, Esq., of Barking-Hall, Suffolk.

James Stuart, Duke of Richmond—*Vandyke*.

Theodosia, wife of John Crowley, Esq., Mother of Elizabeth, Countess of Ashburnham.

John, Earl of Ashburnham—*Hoare*.

View of Rome—*Occhiali*.

John, Lord Ashburnham.

View of Constantinople—*Occhiali*.

Shipping—*Vandervelde*.

John Ashburnham, Groom of the Bed-chamber to King Charles I. and II.—*D. Mytens*.

View of Rome—*Occhiali*.

William Ashburnham, Cofferer of the Household to King Charles I. and II., and Major-General of the Forces in the West—*Sir P. Lely*.

View of Florence—*Zocchi*.

John, Earl of Ashburnham

View of Venice—*Canoletto*.

William, Lord Ashburnham.

View of Florence—*Zocchi*.

Bridget, Wife of John, first Lord Ashburnham, Daughter of Walter Vaughan, Esq., of Porthammel, Brecon.

Mary, Duchess of Richmond, Daughter of George, Duke of Buckingham—*Vandyke*.

Catharine, Wife of William, Lord Ashburnham, Daughter of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Clapham, Bedfordshire.

Charlotte, Countess of Ashburnham—*Hoppner*.

Landscape and Figures—*Zuccarelli*.

George, Earl of Ashburnham—*Hoppner*.

SMALL DINING ROOM.

Portrait of Frances, Wife of John Ashburnham, Daughter of William Holland, Esq., of Westburton, Sussex—*Vandyke*.

King Charles I.—*Ditto*.

Queen Henrietta Maria—*Ditto*.

Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, Daughter of Charles I.

Duke of Ormond—*Sir P. Lely*.

King Charles I.

Prince Rupert—*Sir P. Lely*.

William, Duke of Hamilton.

John Ashburnham—William Ashburnham.

ANTI-DRAWING ROOM.

Peter denying Christ—*M. A. de Caravaggio*.

Peter Repentant—*Guido*.

3

John Baptizing the Messiah—*Albano*.

St. Francis de Paula—*Murillo*.

Lucretia—*Guido*.

Holy Family—*Ludovico Caracci*.

St. John writing the Apocalypse—*F. Mola*.

Figures in a Gallery—*Parmigiano*.

Bacchus and Ariadne—*School of Guido*.

View of Ponte Molle, near Rome—*Claude*.

Cascade of Tivoli—*Gaspar Poussin*.

View of the Bay of Naples—*Claude*.

Portrait of Himself—*Murillo*.

A Head—*Rembrandt*.

Land Storm, Story of Pyramus and Thisbe—*Nicolo Poussin*.

A Head—*Vandyke*.

BOUDOIR.

Heads—*Giorgione*.

Sea Piece, a Brisk Gale—*Vandervelde*.

Girl with Pater-Noster—*Schidone*.

Madonna, Christ, and St. John—*Simone da Pesaro*.

A Head—*Holbein*.

Presentation in the Temple—*Guercino*.

Baptism of our Saviour—*Andrea Sacchi*.

Sophonisba Anguisciola—*by Herself*.

Christ and the Widow of Samaria—*Andrea del Sarto*.

Sea Piece, a Calm—*Vandervelde*.

DRAWING ROOM.

St. John preaching in the Wilderness—*Salvator Rosa*.

Landscape—*Fr. Bolognese*; the Figures by *Agostino Caracci*.

Philip Baptizing the Eunuch—*S. Rosa*.

Holy Family—*Simone da Pesaro*.

Heads—*Parmigiano*.

Madonna—*Carlo Maratta*.

Last Supper—*Copy from Paul Veronese*.

Sacrifice to Pan—*Nicolo Poussin*.

Madonna—*Trevisani*.

Martyrdom of St. Andrew—*Carlo Dolci*.

Sleeping Venus and Satyrs—*Filippo Lauri*.

Herodias' Daughter with the Baptist's Head—*Carlo Dolci*.

Angel Gabriel—*Giuseppe Chiari*.

Diana and Nymphs—*Gia. Bassano*.

Venus, Cupid, and Satyrs—*F. Lauri*.

Woman taken in Adultery—*Luca Giordano*.

Triumph of Bacchus—*Nicolo Poussin*.

Beggar Boy—*Murillo*.

Holy Family—*Biscaino*.

Flight into Egypt—*Cigoli*.

Do. —*Sebastian Ricci*.

Landscape—*Gaspar Poussin*.

Landscape, Story of Apollo and the Sybil—*Salvator Rosa*.

Landscape—*Gaspar Poussin*.

ASHBURNHAM PLACE, SUSSEX.

DINING ROOM.

Fête du Village—*D. Teniers*.
 Portraits of Ansløe, the Anabaptist, and
 his Wife—*Rembrandt*.
 View of Nimeguen, Evening—*Cuyp*.
 Portrait of Himself—*Vanderwerf*.
 A Head.
 Landscape and Figures—*Berghem*.
 Wise Men's Offering—*Poelemburg*.
 Landscape, Frost—*Schellinks*.
 Apollo and Cyparissus, { *Rubens*.
 Stag and Landscape, { *Snyders*.
 { *J. Brueghel*.
 St. Anne watching the Virgin—*Rubens*.
 Portrait of Titian.
 Fighting Cocks—*Snyders*.
 Flower Piece—*Verendael*.
 Village Musician—*D. Teniers*.
 Fruit Piece—*Snyders*.
 Landscape, Return from Hunting—*Berghem*.

Nativity—*Rigaud*.
 Landscape, Horses Watering—*Wouvermans*.
 Allegorical Subject—*Rubens*.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Sea Piece—*Bartolomeo*.
 Marriage of St. Catherine—*Nic. Poussin*.
 View in Holland.
 Landscape and Figures—*Linglebach*.
 Mathematician and Scholar—*Rembrandt*.
 Louis XIV. and his Army before Dunkirk,
 with Portraits of the King, the Duke of
 Orleans, Prince de Condé and Marshal
 Turenne—*De Honte*.
 Landscape—*De Heusch*.
 Gipsy Fortune-teller—*Cerquozzi*.
 Interior of a Church—*De Witt*.
 Sea Piece—*Vandervelde*.





Engraved by W. B. Wood

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Battle Abbey, Sussex ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GODFREY VASSAL WEBSTER, BART.

THE ancient Abbey of Battle, a memorial of one of the most important events recorded in English history, was built on a plain called Heathfield, about seven miles from Hastings. The landing of William the Norman on the Sussex coast, and the subsequent defeat and death of Harold, the last Saxon King, in a pitched battle on this plain, are well known historical facts. It would appear, however, that previous to the engagement, William made a vow to found a Monastery in honour of St. Martin, if victory crowned his arms with success. He was, therefore, no sooner established on the throne of England, than, in pursuance of his vow, he built this Abbey, which he filled with Benedictine Monks from Normandy, who were to pray for the souls of those who fell in the encounter. The endowment was rich, consisting of the Manors of Aldsiston, in Sussex ; Lymfield, in Surrey ; How, in Essex ; Craumere, in Oxfordshire ; Briswalderton, in Berkshire ; together with all the land a league round the house ; they had besides the Churches of Radings and Colunton, in Devonshire, and St. Olave, in Exeter. Many privileges and immunities were granted to the Monastery ; the chief of which were—exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, treasure-trove and free-warren ; it was also a place of sanctuary. The Abbot enjoyed the distinction of the mitre, and possessed the peculiar power of pardoning any felon that he saw going to be executed.

Battle Abbey experienced the same fate as other monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. It was dissolved, and a grant of the site made to Richard Gilmer, who soon afterwards pulled down the greater part of the buildings and disposed of the materials. John Hammond, chosen Abbot in 1529, had, upon surrendering the revenues of the house, a pension of one hundred marks assigned to him for life ; and proportionate stipends were granted to the other inmates. From the foundation to the dissolution there had been a succession of thirty-one Abbots. Gilmer afterwards sold the estate to Sir Anthony Browne, whose descendants first thought of converting what remained of the old Abbey into a convenient mansion-house ; this design was not, however, fully accomplished until it became the property of Sir Thomas Webster, ancestor of the present proprietor.

BATTLE ABBEY, SUSSEX.

A large square Gothic building, embattled at the top, with a handsome octagon tower at each corner, constitutes the grand Entrance. This gateway, with the adjoining buildings, is by some affirmed to be part of the original edifice; a fact, however, disputed by others, who assign the middle of the fifteenth century as the period of its erection. The front of the gateway faces the town, and is adorned with a series of arches and neat pilasters. The remains of the Abbey occupy nearly three sides of a large quadrangle; the fourth, it is conjectured, having been taken down when the opposite side was converted into a modern habitation, in order to open a view of the country. The side of the square occupied at the present time by the dwelling-house, has undergone the greatest alterations. The remaining side, namely, that opposite to the gateway, consists of two low parallel walls, which formerly supported a suite of chambers and terminated in handsome turrets; this was formerly part of another gate. On the outside of the house appear nine elegant arches, which are the only remains of the old Abbey church, and in all probability belonged to the inside of a cloister. This portion of the building is included in our View. The other ruins consist of a great hall or refectory, standing contiguous to the Church; but what creates the greatest interest, as being by far the most beautiful part of the present remains, is a detached building now used as a barn. It has twelve windows on one side, and six on the other. Under the hall is a curious vaulted building in the Gothic style, formed by crypts of free-stone, divided by elegant pillars and springing arches. With the exception of a heavy modern roof, this may be considered the most ancient part of the Abbey.

Sir Godfrey Vassal Webster, the fifth Baronet, was born in October, 1789, and succeeded his father, the late Sir Godfrey, in June, 1800. He has been twice chosen as Member of Parliament for Sussex, namely, in 1812 and 1818. In August, 1814, Sir Godfrey married Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Robert Adamson, Esq. A son born in April, 1819, is heir to the title and estates.

Sir Godfrey Webster, upon whom the dignity of a Baronet was conferred in May, 1703, was a descendant from the Websters, who, about the middle of the fourteenth century, were seated at Lockington, in the County of York.

Arms: *Azure, on a bend, argent, cottised, or between two demilions rampant, ermine, a rose, gules, seeded and leafed, proper, between two boars' heads, couped, sable.*





Drawn by J. E. Neale

WATERGATE PARK,

N. C. 26. 5

Engraved by A. Druce.

London, Published by W. & A. G. Smith, 10, St. Martin's Lane.

Parham Park, Sussex;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CECIL BISSHOPP,

LORD DE LA ZOUCHE.

THE annexed Engraving presents a View of the Mansion in Parham Park, the seat of Lord De la Zouche. The period of its erection is the reign of Elizabeth; and although the alterations which took place about the year 1710, under Sir Cecil Bisshopp, the second baronet of the name, were somewhat prejudicial to its ancient style, yet there are few mansions in Sussex of equal consequence. The original edifice, of rough stone, had an embattled parapet which gave it a castellated appearance; this was, however, removed at the period above mentioned, and some few touches of modernization introduced. The situation of Parham House is both healthy and pleasant. It is sheltered from the north-east by a park, in which are some very aged timber trees; and from a fine Terrace to the west commands a view of the chain of the South Downs. The interior contains some noble apartments, the principal of which is the Hall, 51 feet long, 26 wide, and 24 in height, with a fine groined ceiling, containing the arms and quarterings of Queen Elizabeth, in compartments. It receives light from large bay windows, and is embellished with some curious family portraits and pictures by Snyders, &c. In the upper story is a Gallery, 158 feet in length, 19 wide, and 24 high; there is also a spacious Dining-room, being a square, with a coved roof: these two apartments likewise contain portraits.

At the period of the Domesday survey, the Manor of *Perham*, as it is there called, having demesne lands and a mill, was held by Robertus, of Earl Roger de Montgomeri of Arundel. It afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Tregoz, who held it until 1387, when an heiress carried it with her in marriage to Edward St. John, of Herringham. Subsequently the property became vested in the crown. In 1550, Robert Palmer, third son of Thomas Palmer, of Angmering, was seized of it, and by his son, Sir Thomas Palmer, the present Manor House was finished. After this it was sold by the grandson of Sir Thomas Palmer, in 1597, to Sir Thomas Bisshopp, Knight, of Henfield, whose descendants have made it their chief residence.

PARHAM PARK, SUSSEX.

Before the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, possessed six hides of land in Parham Parish, with certain privileges of exemption. This portion of land is at present included in the Manor of Parham, which likewise extends over the whole parish.

Sir Thomas Bisshopp, the first Baronet, was so created in July, 1628. He had for his second wife, Jane, daughter of Sir William Weston, from whom descended Sir Cecil, the seventh Baronet, who married, in 1750, Susanna, eldest daughter of John Hedges, Esq.; and by her, who died in 1791, had Sir Cecil, the eighth Baronet and present Lord De la Zouche.

Cecil Bisshopp, Baron De la Zouche of Harringworth, and a Baronet, D.C.L. and F.R.S., was summoned to parliament by writ, July 27th, 1815, as Baron De la Zouche of Harringworth; the claim to which Barony had been heard before a committee of the House of Lords, between 1804 and 1808, and adjudged to be in abeyance between him and the descendants of Robert Long, Esq., as representatives of the last Baron Zouche, who died without heir male in 1625, and whose original writ of summons bears date in 1308, 2d Edward II. His Lordship was born in December, 1753, and served in five parliaments as M.P. for the Borough of New Shoreham. He married in July, 1782, Harriet Anne, only child of William Southwell, of Frampton, in the County of Gloucester, Esq., uncle to Edward Lord De Clifford, and has issue two sons and three daughters.

Motto :—*Pro Deo et ecclesiâ.*

List of the Principal Portraits at Parham.

Robert Palmer, the Founder of Parham House.	first Earl of Thanet, and daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Exeter, playing with a monkey on a table.
Sir Thomas Bisshopp, Knight, sitting.	Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whole length, <i>a fine portrait.</i>
Another of the same when a Baronet, in 1620, with his arms.	Constable of Bourbon, slain at the siege of Rome, in 1527.
Sir Edward Bisshopp, whole length—view of Parham House in the back ground.	Sir Robert Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland— <i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
Lady Mary Tufton, wife of Sir Edward, whole length.	Lady Southwell— <i>Sir Peter Lely.</i>
William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, three quarters length.	Sir Cecil Bisshopp.
Queen Elizabeth, three quarters length, in a rich white dress.	Charles Pagete, tempore Queen Elizabeth.
Lady Frances Cecil, wife of Nicholas,	— <i>Very curious.</i>
	Sir Walter Raleigh.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by W. Wallis

LONGFORD CASTLE,

WILTSHIRE

London: Printed and Sold by J. P. Neale, at the Green Street Stationers, Road, & c. Pall Mall New

Longford Castle, Wiltshire ;

THE SEAT OF THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PLEYDELL BOUVERIE,
EARL OF RADNOR.

LONGFORD CASTLE is in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury, and affords a singular specimen of whimsical architecture. According to an inscription on the principal front, the mansion was erected in 1591, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but bears very little resemblance to the edifices of the same period. The ground plan of Longford Castle is in the form of a triangle, having a large circular tower at each extreme angle, measuring about thirty feet diameter in the inside. These towers give to the building an appearance of great strength and durability, being constructed with squared stones and flints, disposed with tasteful exactitude. The principal or north-west front is richly interspersed with caryatides and other architectural ornaments. This part has undergone several alterations, and retains very little of its original appearance. The south-east front however, which is the part selected for the accompanying view, has not undergone any alteration.

Sir Thomas Gorges, who married the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton, one of the ladies of honour to Queen Elizabeth, was the original planner of this singular edifice, but the whole premises have been considerably altered within the last thirty years, during the life-time of the late Earl. The situation, which is in a flat valley, on the banks of the Avon, has been greatly improved, by raising the ground round the house, and sinking it gradually as it recedes. The late Earl likewise projected and began a new house on an enlarged plan, but it remains at present incomplete. The interior contains a court-yard of a triangular form. At the internal angles are circular stair-cases leading to the different apartments. A choice collection of original paintings is preserved at Longford Castle, one of which, a View of the Town of Folkestone, in Kent, whence the Earl of Radnor takes his title of Viscount, executed by Marlow, adorns the entrance-hall on the south-west.

The vicinity of Salisbury cannot boast of any great variety of scenery, yet there are some fine views from the grounds of Longford Castle. That to the north-west, looking towards Salisbury, and including the elegant spire of the venerable Cathedral, is very picturesque. On the south appears the white tower of Downton church; and on the eastern side, pasture and woodland are beautifully blended.

During the rage of civil contention, in the reign of Charles I., Longford Castle was put in a state of defence, and held out for some time in favour of the royal cause, but was finally compelled, together with most of the strong holds in the neighbourhood, to yield to the pressure of circumstances, and surrender to the Parliamentary forces. Upon this, the

LONGFORD CASTLE, WILTSHIRE.

noble mansion experienced all the injuries that a band of ruffians could inflict.

William Pleydell Bouverie, Earl of Radnor, Viscount Folkestone, Baron of Longford, Baron Pleydell Bouverie of Coleshill, in the County of Berks, and a Baronet, was born in May, 1779, and succeeded his father Jacob, second Earl of Radnor, in February, 1828. His Lordship married, in 1800, Catherine Pelham Clinton, only child of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the second Duke of Newcastle, K. G., and by her had two daughters. This lady dying in 1804, soon after the birth of her second child, his Lordship married for his second wife, in May, 1814, Anne, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart., and has had issue Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, born in September, 1815; a daughter born in January, 1817, but who died in 1825; a son born in April, 1818; a daughter born in April, 1819; and another daughter born in December, 1825. The present Earl of Radnor, when Viscount Folkestone, sat in the House of Commons from 1801 until his father's death, and occasionally took an active part in its proceedings during that period.

The family name was formerly written *des Bouveries*. Lawrence des Bouveries, a native of Sainghin, near Lisle, in Flanders, being persecuted on account of his religion, came over to England about the year 1568, and settled at Canterbury. His son Edward was father of Sir Edward des Bouveries, Knt., born in 1621, who acquired considerable wealth by trading to the Levant. He died in 1694, and left the bulk of his fortune to his eldest son, Sir William des Bouveries, who was created a Baronet by Queen Anne, in February, 1714. He left two sons, Edward and Jacob, the elder of whom succeeded to the title; but he dying unmarried in 1736, his brother Jacob succeeded.

Sir Jacob, third Baronet, and first Viscount Folkestone, was created a peer in June, 1747, by the titles of Baron Longford and Viscount Folkestone. This nobleman died in February, 1761, and was succeeded by his son William, first Earl, born in February, 1725, and created Earl of Radnor in October, 1765. This nobleman married in January, 1748, Harriet, only daughter and heiress to Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Bart., who left his estate to his grandson Jacob, second Earl, with remainder to the issue male of William, the first Earl, and Jacob Viscount Folkestone, his father, enjoining each person succeeding to the same to use the name of Pleydell Bouverie. Jacob, the late Earl, was the only issue by this marriage; but William, Earl of Radnor, left several children by his second lady, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, Esq. Jacob, second Earl and third Viscount, succeeded his father in January, 1776, and married, in 1777, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, by whom he had issue six children, one daughter and five sons. William, the eldest son, is the present Earl of Radnor.—Motto:—*Patria cara, carior libertas*.



Swinton Park, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM DANBY, ESQ.

THIS Place and Manor are part of the more extensive Manor and Free-chace of Mashamshire, which has been possessed by the family of Danby from 9 Hen. VIII. (1517), when, on the death of Geffrey, the last Lord Scrope of Masham, and Upsall, the youngest of the four Sons of Thomas Lord Scrope, who died in 15 Edw. IV. (1475), the extensive domains of that family, descended to the three Daughters, and at length coheirs, of the same Thomas Lord Scrope, of whom Alice married Sir James Strangeways; Elizabeth, Ralph Fitz Randall, of Spennithorne; and Margery, Sir Christopher Danby. The partition of the Estates in the Northern Counties did not, however, take place until 12 Hen. VIII. (1520), when, among other Estates, the Manor of Masham and Mashamshire, with all lands and appurtenances, were allotted to Dame Margery Danby and her heirs.

Sir Christopher Danby, her husband, was son of Sir James, and grandson of Sir Robert Danby, of Thorpe Perrow, Knt., Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who died 11 Edw. IV. (1472), and who was one of the younger sons of Thomas Danby, of Danby-super-wiske, by Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Tanfield, Knt. This Thomas Danby, was the ninth in lineal descent, from Roger Stringent, otherwise Danby, Lord of Danby-super-wiske, in the time of the Conqueror. The first of the family mentioned in the Pedigree, is Edward Stringent, a soldier of fortune, who came over with William, who gave him for wife Armatrude, daughter of John, Lord of Great, and Little Danby.

SWINTON PARK, YORKSHIRE.

Dame Margery left a son, Sir Christopher Danby, Knt., who, when very young, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Nevill, Lord Latimer, in 6 Hen. VIII. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., who married the Lady Mary, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and left a son, Thomas Danby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse. In 9 Eliz., their only child, Christopher Danby, married Frances Parker, daughter of Edward, Lord Morley and Monteagle, by whom he had a son, Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., who, in 6 Car. I., married Catherine, daughter of his guardian, Sir Christopher Wandesford, Knt., Master of the Rolls, and afterward Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Sir Thomas, in 8 Car. I., granted a deputation to Francis Armytage, Esq., for life, of the office of Bow-bearer of his Free-chace in Mashamshire, with all the fees and emoluments thereof.—In 1638, he was High Sheriff of the County of York. In 1635, he had been appointed by his cousin-german, Lord Wentworth, (afterward created Earl of Strafford), then Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire, one of his Deputy-Lieutenants.—For his honourable adherence in Parliament and elsewhere, to this unfortunate and cruelly persecuted nobleman, he was one of those pointed out to the fury of the populace as Straffordians. He was zealously attached to the Royal Cause during the civil wars, and had the command of a regiment.—Afterward during the supremacy of the Roundheads, he was long detained a prisoner, and obliged to pay a fine of 5,600*l.* to procure his freedom, and the restoration of his estates.

Thomas, the son of this Sir Thomas, married Margaret, co-heir to her cousin Ralph, Lord Eure, and left two sons; on the death of the younger of whom, a minor, in 1683, Mashamshire with the other large estates passed to his uncle, Christopher Danby, (second son of Sir Thomas,) who in that year conveyed Mashamshire, and all the other estates of the family to Sir Abstrupus Danby, Knt., his son by Anne, niece of John, Lord Colepepper.—Sir Abstrupus Danby, in 1688, purchased the third of the manor of Swinton, with the mansion-house, from his relative, Mr. Norton, whose ancestor married Anne, daughter of Sir George Wandesford, and probably thereby became possessed of it, as prior to the wardship of Sir Thomas Danby, and the connexion between the families of Danby and Wandesford, the entirety of Swinton appears to have been attached to the Danby estates. Sir Abstrupus Danby left a son, Abstrupus Danby, who was father of William Danby. The latter married Mary, daughter of Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham, in Suffolk, and had issue, one son, William, the present Lord of Mashamshire, and possessor of Swinton, who was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1784; and two daughters, Mary, wife of William, Earl Harcourt, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

The Residence of the family had formerly been on other parts of this

SWINTON PARK, YORKSHIRE.

extensive Domain, also at Thorpe Perrow, near Bedale, an Estate sold by Sir Abstrupus Danby, who resided chiefly at Farnley Hall, near Leeds, a large possession acquired by the marriage of Sir James Danby, with Agnes, daughter and heir of John Langton, Lord of Farnley, Langton, and other Lordships since sold.

A small portion only of the old mansion at Swinton now remains, the present possessor having considerably enlarged and improved it by the addition of an extensive wing towards the North, and a fine suite of Rooms facing the South, terminating in a Museum, the depositary of a valuable collection of Minerals, Fossils, and other productions of natural history. The centre of this suite is occupied by the drawing-room, a noble apartment, built about thirty years since, under the directions of James Wyatt, Esq., and John Foss, Esq. of Richmond. Mr. Danby has also, within a few years, erected a massive Tower toward the East, and other castellated additions in the Norman style, from the designs of Robert Lugar, Esq., which contain, together with numerous family rooms, an elegant Library, forty-two feet in length, and a spacious Entrance Hall. A Western Tower, lately added, completes the coup-d'œil of the South front. Among the internal decorations will be found some good Pictures by Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Guercino, Snyders, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and others of known celebrity, and a valuable collection of books. The buildings are all of a fine yellowish brown stone, raised in quarries, on the Estate.

Swinton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is situated about ten miles from Ripon, seven from Bedale, and fourteen from Richmond, in the most richly-wooded, and perhaps most beautiful part of the County, near the neat market town of Masham, almost the whole of which is an appendage to the property. The Town of Masham stands on a bold bank overlooking the Eure, and the tall Spire of the parish Church is a striking feature in the surrounding landscape.

It is difficult, by description, to do justice to the beauties which are developed as the visitor wanders through the ever-varying and enchanting scenery of the Park and Grounds belonging to this delightful residence. Art has been here so judiciously brought to the assistance of, and is so blended with, Nature, that it can no where be detected as intrusive. The verdant banks of the Home Lake, skirted at intervals with evergreens, are admirably contrasted with the wilder scenery which bursts on the eye on approaching the Great Lake, or the more secluded and romantic forest-scenery of the Storth-Water. A noble Bridge, seventy feet in height, formed of three pointed arches, has, within a few years, been thrown across the ravine of Quarry Gill, which, with the roaring Cataract of the Falls of the Eller, contribute much to the beauties of the drive through the Domain. The views of the neighbouring country are rich and pleasingly varied, extending from the eastern to

SWINTON PARK, YORKSHIRE.

the western moor-lands of the Vale of York, and from the Wolds of the East Riding to the Durham Hills.

Mashamshire includes the Villages of Healey, Fearby, Swinton, Ilton, Colsterdale, Ellingtons Ambo, and Ellingstring.

The south aisle of the Church belongs to the Barony of Masham, and is the burial place of the Danbys of Swinton. Of this family there is a sumptuous mural Monument at the east end, in memory of Abstrupus Danby, last mentioned by us.

The Barony of Scrope of Upsall, and Masham is in abeyance between the families of Wyville and Danby, as lineal heirs of Elizabeth Fitz Randall, and Margery Danby, the two co-heirs who left issue, of Thomas, Lord Scrope.

Danby bears for Arms:—*Argent, three Chevronels interlaced in base, sable; on a chief of the second, three Mullets, of the first.*

Crest:—*A crab proper.*

[*We are indebted to Charles Tucker, Esq., for this account of the family of Danby; from whose Sketch, also, our Drawing has been made.*]





Drawn by J. F. Heale

Engraved by J. W. Carter

WILKINS & SONS

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Wilton Castle, Yorkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN LOWTHER, BART., M. P.

WILTON Castle, the ancient baronial Seat of the Bulmers, stands in that part of the North Riding of Yorkshire called Cleveland. The Bulmers were a family of great consideration, and had large possessions in the counties of York and Durham, but at what particular period they became first seated at Wilton, we have no information. In the fourth year of Edward II., Ralph de Bulmer obtained a charter in all his demesne lands here, and in the first of Edward III., he had summons to parliament amongst the barons. In the fourth of Edward III., he had special licence to make a Castle of his Manor-house at Wilton; and was, in the same year, constituted Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Governor of York Castle. Wilton continued in the family for many generations, till Sir John Bulmer, Kt., the last possessor of that family, engaging in the Northern Insurrection, called *the Pilgrimage of Grace*, was attainted for High Treason, (28 Henry VIII.) when this and other estates were forfeited to the crown. Wilton was afterwards granted, in the reign of Philip and Mary, to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and his wife *in tail*, and confirmed in the third year of James I. to his son, Sir William Cornwallis, *in fee*; whose descendant, Lord Cornwallis, sold the estate here to Sir Stephen Fox, afterwards Earl of Ilchester, of whom it was purchased by the trustees, under the will of Robert Lowther, Esq., of Maul's Meburn, for the benefit of his son, the late Earl of Lonsdale, then an infant, and by him bequeathed to the present possessor, Sir John Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. (For a View of Swillington, see Vol. I, of this Work, Second Series.)

The present building, raised on the site, and out of the ruins of the ancient Castle, was constructed after the designs of R. Smirke, Esq., according to the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth; but has since received great additions and alterations under the direction of the proprietor himself, and now assumes a castellated form much in unison with the character of the place and the surrounding country. Plate I. The north front extends in line upwards of 230 feet. The Castle contains many good and commodious apartments. A morning room, 46 feet in length, commands views distinguished by every variety of prospect, bounded on the south by rising grounds,

WILTON CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

cloathed with timber; on the east by the sea; and to the north-west, the eye has an unlimited range over the Counties of Durham and York, intersected by the River Tees, which, meandering through the grazing districts of those counties, on its approach to the sea, expands itself into a fine extensive bay. Plate II. is a south-west view.

At the entrance of the grounds from Guisborough, is an appropriate Lodge, and a road of more than two miles in length, leads to the Castle, chiefly through woods abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery.

Wilton was an ancient Chapelry, within the parish of Kirk-Leatham; but the chapel seems not to have been dependant on that church. It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and being granted and appropriated to the Priory of Guisborough, at the dissolution of the monastery, it became a perpetual curacy, endowed with small tithes. Sir John Lowther is the present Patron; the right of nomination to the chapel being an appendage to the manor. The village, almost entirely rebuilt by the present proprietor, is small, seated on the northern declivity of a hill, about three miles from the Market-town of Guisborough. It consists of one township, comprehending the Manors of Lazenby and Lackenby. The prospect from the upper part of the village is very extensive; the town of Hartlepool in a prominent position, with the bold figure of its Church, is a striking object.

Sir John Lowther is the only brother of the Right Honourable William Earl of Lonsdale, and was created a Baronet in September, 1824.

Arms,—*Or, six annulets, sable, a crescent for difference.*

Motto,—“*Magistratus indicat virum.*”

* * * *Our Views of this Mansion, have been copied by permission of the proprietor, from two beautiful paintings, by George Arnald, Esq., A.R.A.*





Drawn by J. B. Neale.

DONIBERG, ILL.

PLATE 11.

Engraved by A. C. Fiske.

Printed by the American Book Company, New York.

Donibristle, Fifeshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS STUART,

EARL OF MORAY.

DONIBRISTLE is situated five miles from North Queensferry, close to the Firth of Forth, the large arm of the sea which separates Fifeshire from the shores of the Lothians. The House has been erected at various periods: the oldest part was the residence of the Abbots of the neighbouring priory of St. Colme, situated on Inch Colme, now in the possession of this noble family, which, with its beautiful ecclesiastical ruins, forms a fine object from Donibristle. The House was modernized, and very much improved by the late Earl of Moray, and is a most convenient family residence, with ample accommodations of every description: in its appearance perfectly plain, and perhaps realizing less an idea of feudal magnificence, than it possessed before the extensive alterations which were made about half a century ago. The large Drawing-room may be particularly mentioned, as an apartment of the most elegant description and correct proportions, about fifty feet in length and thirty high; commanding a delightful prospect of the Firth, ever enlivened by the vessels that crowd its surface; and during stormy weather exhibiting many scenes of sublimity and grandeur. In the Dining-room, there is a fine full length portrait by Vandyck of King Charles I. with the Duke of Hamilton holding his horse. There are likewise portraits of former Earls of Moray, and other connexions of this noble family.

The Park of Donibristle is of great extent, and finely wooded: the surface is undulating and much varied, and the finest views of the Firth and surrounding country are obtained from different stations in the Grounds. The romantic metropolis of Scotland, seen on the opposite side of the Firth, at the distance of eight or nine miles, is a most splendid object, from its bold and commanding situation, and beautiful irregularity of outline; the whiteness of the new parts of the town, contrasted with the dark and antique character of the old, the latter in general greatly obscured by smoke, and the venerable Castle, towering over the lower buildings, forms an unrivalled termination of the prospect to the south-east; while the lofty ridge of the Pentland Hills forms a fine background to the rich shores of Mid Lothian, which lie more directly opposite to Donibristle. The approach from the east gate, at Aberdour, is about three miles in length; part of it along a fine strait avenue of aged beech trees: it likewise passes through an interesting old garden at Dalgety, formerly a seat of the family of Tweeddale. The whole line of approach commands delightful and varied views of the richly wooded shores of the Forth: the Park of Dalmeny, belonging to the Earl of Rosebery, on

DONIBRISTLE, FIFESHIRE.

the opposite side, contributes much to the embellishment of the prospect; while the remoter domains of Dundas and Hopetoun adorn the distance with their bold and wooded banks.

The title of Earl of Moray, formerly in the houses of Randolph and Dunbar, was granted, in 1561, by Queen Mary to her brother, the Regent of Scotland, who was the first Earl of the present family of Stuart. That gallant and unfortunate nobleman was assassinated at Linlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in 1570, a fact well known to the readers of Scottish history, and which has employed the talents of one of our greatest poets in the beautiful ballad of Cadyow. The Earl left two daughters, the eldest of whom, Lady Elizabeth, married Lord Doune, (who became second Earl of Moray) descended in the male line from Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, third son of King Robert II. James, second Earl of Moray, generally known by the appellation of the "*Bonny Earl*," died by a fate equally tragical with that of the Regent his father in law. An hereditary feud existed between the families of Huntly and Moray; and the Earl of Huntly, having, in 1592, obtained a commission from the king to pursue Bothwell and his associates, invested the House of Donibristle, and set it on fire, on the night of the 7th of February of that year, on the pretence of Lord Moray's having been engaged with Bothwell. Of this event Birrel says, "Dunbar, Sheriff of Moray, who was in the house at the time, said to the Earl of Moray, 'I will go out at the gate before your Lordship, and you shall go out after me.' Dunbar therefore came out, and ran desperately on Huntly's men, by whom he was presently slain. During this the Earl of Moray came out, and retreated among the rocks on the sea-side; but, unfortunately, his knapscurr tippet, whereon was a silk string, had taken fire, which betrayed him to his enemies in the darkness of the night; himself not knowing the same, they came down on him, on a sudden, and cruelly murdered him. He was a young man of the most promising virtues, and the very darling of the people."

The present, and eleventh Earl of Moray, of the family of Stuart, is lineally descended, in the direct line of male succession, from the above marriage of the Regent's daughter, Lady Elizabeth. His father, Francis, tenth Earl, married the Honourable Jane Gray, daughter of John, twelfth Lord Gray. The Earl of Moray is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Elgin, or Moray, where his seat of Darnaway Castle is situated. His Lordship married, first, in 1795, Lucy, second daughter of General Scott, of Balcomie, M. P. (sister of the Duchess of Portland and Mrs. Canning) by whom he has two sons, Francis, Viscount Doune, and the Honourable John Stuart, M. P. for Newport, Hants. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1801, his cousin, Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton, by whom he has the Honourable James Stuart, Lieutenant in the 35th regiment of foot; Archibald, Charles, and George; and Ladies Jane, Margaret Jane, Anne, and Louisa.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

TOWER OF LONDON

LONDON, 1841

Engraved by A. Cruse

London, England, 1841, by J. P. Neale, as printed by H. Colburn, 10, St. Dunstons, London.

Lee Place, Lanarkshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHAS. MACDONALD LOCKHART, BART.

LEE PLACE is situated in the rich and romantic district of Clydesdale, not far from the town of Lanark. The vale of the Clyde has long been remarkable for its beauty, and the variety of interesting objects to be seen in the neighbourhood. The Mouse, a very romantic stream, falls into the Clyde a little below Lanark, between Lee and that town. The celebrated rocks, called the Cartland Craigs, are upon this river; and over it, at that spot, a bridge has recently been erected from a design by Mr. Telford. The height from the bed of the river to the parapet, is one hundred and twenty-five feet; the rocks, however, are of much greater elevation, and may be termed the grandest to be seen in this country.

The alterations at Lee Place, which give it a castellated appearance, were commenced by Sir Charles Lockhart, Bart. a few years ago, from the designs of Mr. Gillespie Graham, an architect who has the merit of introducing the Gothic style into this country, in a greater degree of purity and perfection than had previously been exhibited. The Hall, in the centre of the building, rises to the full height of the tower, and is lighted by twelve windows. The adjoining suite of the principal rooms is extremely handsome, and they are all spacious and well proportioned.

The family of Lockhart, of Lee, may justly be ranked amongst the most ancient in the northern part of Great Britain, and has long held extensive property in the county of Lanark, where many of its representatives have occupied important official situations. The late Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, married Jane, daughter of Daniel Macneill, Esq., and on his death was succeeded by Sir Charles, his eldest son, the present Baronet.







Engraved by H. Rood.

THE UNIVERSITY

OF OXFORD

As it appears at present, after the alterations made by the University of Oxford, in the year 1794.

Printed by W. R. Neele.

Wishaw, Lanarkshire :

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT MONTGOMERY HAMILTON,

LORD BELHAVEN AND STENTON.

THIS Mansion has been recently enlarged and beautified by Lord Belhaven, under the direction of Mr. Gillespie. The style of the architecture is the castellated, and the whole is a very successful alteration of an ancient building. The Front has an extremely handsome appearance ; the outline being much varied by the different heights and projections of the towers and embattled walls. The apartments are suitable to the extent of the house ; and some of them are particularly worthy of examination, for their beauty and proportions. There are several excellent family portraits preserved at Wishaw ; one of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon, King of Arms in the reign of King Charles I., by *Vandyck*, is reckoned a very valuable painting. There is also a picture of John, Lord Belhaven, who, in the reign of Queen Anne, made so strenuous an opposition to the treaty of Union.

The territorial possessions of this family, in the county of Lanark, are very ancient. The Peerage of Belhaven and Stenton was conferred on Sir John Hamilton, of Biel, in the county of Haddington, by Charles I., in 1647. The patent was surrendered to the Second Charles, in 1695, and regranted by his Majesty, with further remainders. The father of the present Lord Belhaven succeeded to the title in the year 1799, by a decree of the House of Lords. He died at this seat, 29th October, 1814. By Penelope, daughter of Ronald Macdonald, Esq., of Clanronald, he left Robert Montgomery Hamilton, eighth Lord Belhaven, born in 1793 : he married, in 1816, Hamilton, daughter of Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, maternally descended from the family of Belhaven.







Drawn by J. P. Keale.

Engraved by Barber.

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Dalkeith Palace, Mid-Lothian ;

THE SEAT OF

HIS GRACE WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU SCOTT DOUGLAS,
DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, &c.

THE Palace of Dalkeith is a magnificent structure. It stands on a knoll, overlooking the confluence of the north and south branches of the River Esk. The approach to the house and the banks of the River are adorned with plantations. For many ages, antecedent to the erection of the present edifice, there had stood on this spot a castle of considerable strength, the residence of the family of Morton. Dalkeith Palace, as represented in the annexed Engraving, was built about the beginning of the last century, by Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, widow of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. It consists of a front adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and a double wing at each end. The great Court between the Palace and the Park is very spacious, environed with balustrades of iron, between pillars of freestone. And from the gate of the Court there is an Avenue through the Park, directly south, of a mile long ; and round the Palace a Terrace, which, on the north, where the front of the Palace is 120 feet wide, overlooks a precipice to the River as at Windsor. On the east side is a natural Amphitheatre, in the bottom of which is a flower garden, and round the side evergreen slopes. You enter the Palace by a great Hall paved with stone. To the left of the Hall, is the great Staircase supported by Pillars of Marble, and every step curiously inlaid with walnut-tree wood. At the top of the staircase is a noble room, 40 feet long, and 30 high and broad. There is also a great room to the north of the Hall. The walls of most of the rooms are adorned with many very valuable family Portraits. The offices join the Town of Dalkeith, which is a royal burgh, large and well built.

The estate of Dalkeith has been held by the Buccleuch family ever since the year 1642. The Park, which abounds in woods, particularly antique oaks, consists of about 800 Scotch acres, and is surrounded by a high wall. The Rivers North and South Esk run through the Park, and unite their streams about half a mile below the House. His present

DALKEITH PALACE, MID-LOTHIAN.

Majesty George IV. took up his residence at Dalkeith Palace upon his visit to Scotland.

The noble family of Scott is very ancient, and was of great importance on the borders. The first of the family ennobled was in the reign of James VI., to recompense his signal merit under Maurice, Prince of Orange, in 1606. The son of this nobleman, named Walter, was created Earl of Buccleuch in 1619. Walter, the second Earl, who died in 1651, left two daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary dying without issue, the title of Countess of Buccleuch devolved on her only sister, Anne, afterwards married to James, Duke of Monmouth, and who thereupon adopted the surname of Scott. In 1673, the Duke and Duchess were created Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Baron and Baroness Whitechurch and Eskdale, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies. Upon the Duke's unfortunate decease, the English honours became forfeited, but the attainder did not affect the peerages enjoyed by the Duchess in her own right, being Duchess of Buccleuch by creation, and Countess of Buccleuch by descent from her ancestor, the first Earl. Upon her death in February, 1732, she was succeeded in her titles, by her grandson Francis, the second Duke, who, dying in April, 1751, was succeeded by his grandson Henry, the third Duke. Upon the death of the Duke of Queensberry, without issue, in 1810, Henry Duke of Buccleuch, added to his other titles, Duke of Queensberry, Marquess of Dumfrieshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount Nith, Thortholwold and Ross, Lord Douglas, of Kinmont, Middlebri, and Dornock, pursuant to a special limitation in a patent and letters of entail consequent thereupon. Henry, the third Duke, died in January, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles William Henry, who was born in May, 1774, and who, in March, 1795, married Harriet Catharine Townshend, youngest daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sydney, and by her, who died in August, 1814, had issue three sons and six daughters. His grace died at Lisbon, in April, 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter Francis, the present and fifth Duke of Buccleuch; and third Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Motto:—*Amo.*





Engraved by W. A. L. 1848

THE GREAT OCEAN

THE GREAT OCEAN

LONDON: Published by J. P. Colver, 10, Pall Mall, and J. P. Colver, 10, Pall Mall, and J. P. Colver, 10, Pall Mall.

Engraved by J. P. Colver

Fingask Castle, Perthshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR PATRICK MURRAY THREIPLAND, BART.

FINGASK CASTLE is beautifully situated on what are called the *Braes of the Carse*, commanding an extensive prospect over the rich and fertile vale of the *Carse of Gowrie*, which here, surrounded by cultivated hills, opens in one vast amphitheatre, with the river *Tay* rolling through it for upwards of fourteen miles, till it is lost to the sight in the Bay of St. Andrews'.

This forms one of the grandest views of which the place can boast ; as with the naked eye may be distinctly seen the town of *Dundee*, and the adjacent country of many miles, bounded in the distance by the sea and the sloping *Sidla Hills*.

Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, there are others of the most genuine and native beauty, which, from the peculiar happiness of the situation, are thrown together in fine contrast. The grounds are tastefully laid out with extensive walks and rides.

In the Shrubberies the *Arbutus* flowers and fruits in perfection ; and the *Passiflora*, or *Passion-flower*, grows luxuriant in the open air.

The Castle, which is built on the brink of a deep *glen* amidst wooded eminences, in one part, bears as old a date as 1194. The View given in our Plate exhibits two sides of this ancient Mansion, with the tasteful alternation of square and pointed windows. The roof is surrounded by an embrasured parapet. But the most curious external feature of this building, is the principal entrance door, strongly studded with large nails ; the upper part having a cymatic form. An old coat of arms, rudely cut in stone, is placed over this door. The Castle was used as a place of strength, and stood a siege, in 1642, during the civil war, in Oliver Cromwell's time ; and as such, commanded one of the passes from the low grounds to the country above.

Here the *Chevalier St. George*, the son of James II., slept in January, 1716, on his way from *Glammis* to *Scone*, where he was pro-

FINGASK CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

claimed King ; and, in consequence of the Threipland family's attachment then, and afterwards, to the cause of the unfortunate House of Stuart, the Castle was completely ransacked, in 1746, by the *Government troops*, who demolished its fortalices, and razed a greater portion of the building to the ground.

There are several valuable original Portraits of the Stuart Family, with other Paintings, at Fingask Castle.

Arms :—*Quarterly, 1st argent, three daggers in pale gules, on a chief azure, as many mullets of the field, for Threipland of Fingask. 2d. Azure, a bezant betwixt three stars argent, for Murray of Pennyland. 3d. Argent, a Lion passant azure, armed and languid gules, for Budge of Toftingall.*

Crests :—*On the dexter side, a Hand gules holding a dagger proper*—Motto : *Stricta, parata, neci.* *On the sinister side, on a Forse, a Hart's head proper*—Motto : *Animis et fato.*

Supporters :—*A Lion guardant proper ; an Eagle with wings erect proper.*





W. G. W. 1844

W. G. W. 1844

Kingston

1844

For the Author of "The History of the County of Kingston" by W. G. W.

Kilgraston, Perthshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN GRANT, ESQ.

KILGRASTON is situated in the valley of Statherne, not far from the confluence of the rivers Erne and Tay, and five miles from the city of Perth. The surrounding country is remarkable for its extreme fertility, and beauty of scenery, the whole valley being filled with the seats and parks of the principal nobility and gentry of the country. The Mansion is pleasantly situated in a well wooded park of considerable extent, surrounded by bold and picturesque hills. The architecture of Kilgraston, which is Grecian, was chiefly designed by the late Francis Grant, Esq., the father of the present proprietor, and the front elevation is correctly represented in the plate. The public rooms, which are on the first floor, looking towards the south and west, form a suite of five apartments, entered from a spacious Saloon, round the upper part of which is a Gallery, lighted by a cupola, forming the communication to the Bed-rooms. The Dining-room and family apartments are likewise on the first floor.

The home grounds at Kilgraston are laid out in beautiful shrubberies and flower gardens, kept in the best order, and the rides on the neighbouring heights command most extensive and beautiful views. The much frequented watering place of Pitcaithly is situated on this estate, at the distance of about a mile from the house.

The family of Grant of Kilgraston is originally of Glenlochy, in Strathspay, which was their ancient residence. This estate was purchased by John Grant, Esq., about the middle of the 17th century. The Earl of Seafield, formerly Sir Lewis Grant, of Grant (who succeeded to the Earldom in right of his Grandmother, Lady Margaret Ogilvie) is the undoubted head of this most ancient and distinguished name. John Grant, Esq. married a sister of Sir William M'Leod Bannatyne, Baronet, a Judge of the Court of Session, and, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by his brother, the late Francis Grant, Esq., who married Ann, daughter of the late Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie in the county of Perth. John Grant, Esq., the present proprietor, eldest son of the preceding marriage, married, in 1820, the Honourable Margaret Gray, second daughter of Francis, 15th Lord

KILGRASTON, PERTSHIRE.

Gray, who died in 1821, leaving an only daughter. Mr. Grant married, secondly, in 1828, the Lady Lucy Bruce, third daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

There is at Kilgraston an excellent Collection of Pictures, by the best ancient masters, of which the following are the principal:—

LARGE DRAWING ROOM.

Portrait of a Woman—*Domenichino Feti*.
 Legend of St. Louis—*Guercino di Cènto*.
 Portrait of Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby—*Vandyck*.
 Head of St. Peter—*Spagnoletto*.
 Diana and Actæon—*Aless. Veronese*.
 Manoh's Sacrifice—*Rembrandt*.
 Landscape, Repose—*Salvator Rosa*.
 Landscape, and Figures on Horseback—*Cuyp*.
 Roman Ruins—*Gosolfi*.
 Holy Family—*Andrea del Sarto*.
 A Man Singing—*Gerardo della Notti*.
 Landscape, Storm—*Salvator Rosa*.
 Battle-piece—*Bourgognone*.
 Christ before Pontius Pilate—*Gerardo della Notti*.
 Holy Mother—*Leonardo da Vinci*.
 Crowning with Thorns—*Schedoni*.
 Landscape with Cattle—*Rosa di Tivoli*.
 Head of the Saviour—*Leonardo da Vinci*.
 Portrait of a Child—*Vander Helsdt*.

Portrait of a Muleteer—*Murillo*.
 Landscape and Cattle—*Rosa di Tivoli*.

SMALL DRAWING ROOM.

Surgeon's Shop, with Figures—*Gerard Douw*.
 Landscape with Ruins and Cattle—*Karl du Jardin*.
 Garden of Beauties—*P. P. Rubens*.
 Landscape and Figures—*Poelenberg*.
 Battle-piece—*Vander Meulen*.
 Portrait of a Boy selling Figs—*Velasquez*.
 Scenes in Dutch Towns—*Roger de Bruges*.
 Landscape with Sheep—*Morland*.
 Magdalene—*Jacob More*.
 Circumcision—*Bassano*.
 Figure of Charity—*Carlo Cignani*.
 Roman Marriage—*Houbraken*.
 Portrait of the late Duke of York, when a Young Man—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
 Portrait of King James I. of England—*Zuchero*.
 Portrait of the late Lord Macartney—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
 Landscape—*Gainsborough*.

*** The Library and Dining-room contain several Family Portraits, painted principally by *Abbot, Stavelo, Raeburn, Watson, and Watson Gordon*.





Engraved by W. H. Sturt

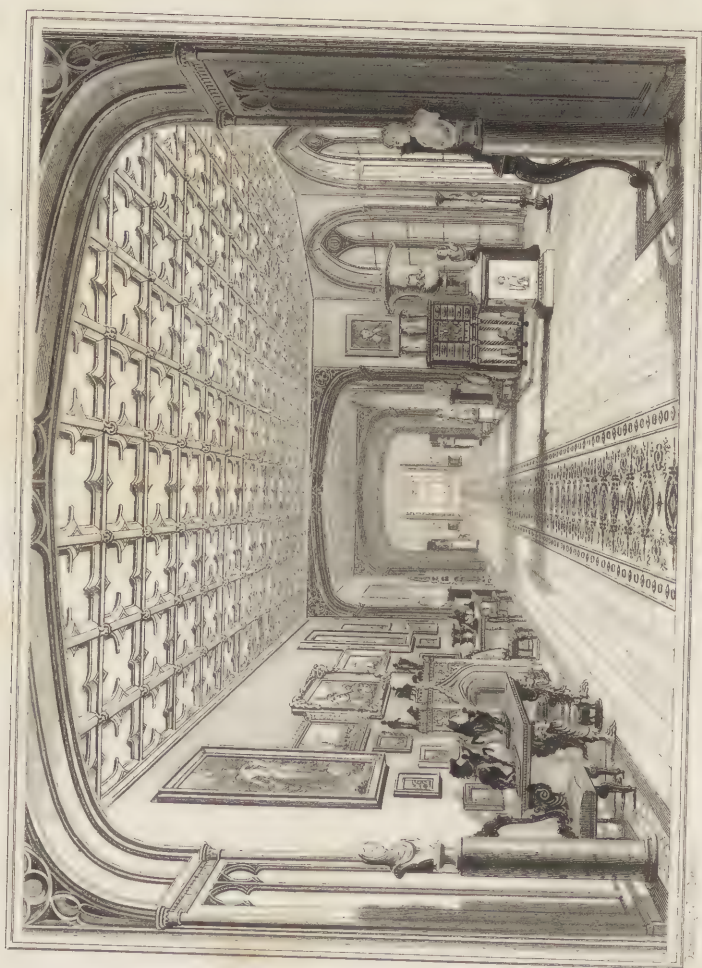
THE BAY OF NAPLES

from the S. E.

View N. of the Bay

Scale of Miles









Engraved by W.A. Leitch

THE TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE

AND THE TEMPLE OF COMMERCE

Engraved by W.A. Leitch

THE TEMPLE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE TEMPLE OF COMMERCE

Ochtertyre, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE HONOURABLE

SIR PATRICK MURRAY, BARONET.

THIS beautiful residence, which combines so many natural advantages of situation, with the embellishments of art and taste, is situated in the upper part of Stratharne, not far from the village of Crieff. There is probably no distance, in Scotland, of equal length which presents greater variety and beauty of scenery, than the twelve miles which separate Crieff and the foot of Loch Erne at Saint Fillans: the rapid Erne flows near the road the greater part of the way, and from its banks the hills rise in picturesque and broken outlines, for the most part covered with wood, and appearing at every turn in some new and beautiful combination.

The situation of Ochtertyre commands the most delightful and extensive prospect of the splendid scenery to which allusion has been made. The rich verdure of the Park, with the Lake and ruined tower, form a fine contrast with the deep shadows of the remoter forest, leading the eye to the magnificent termination of the western prospect, formed by the towering mountains of Ben Vorlich and Stuck-na-chroan. The deer park, and domain of Ochtertyre comprise a very great extent of ground, beautifully diversified, covered with woods of ancient growth, and intersected by drives and walks of very considerable length: the first alone consists of about twenty-five miles. The river Turret, a mountain stream, forms the north and east boundary of the grounds, from which the Grampian mountains stretch towards Breadalbane.

The house of Ochtertyre was erected by the late Sir William Murray, about forty years since, and is a commodious and excellent family mansion; containing some spacious apartments, and various portraits of the ancestry of the family. Its unpretending style of architecture, certainly does not fully correspond with what the beauty of the adjacent scenery might so fully merit; but the owner has rather deferred the improvements, which a short period at any time can effect; and has very greatly improved the Park and grounds, by plantations and other decorations of nature, which time only can mature.

In the hollow, immediately below the house, is a beautiful sheet of water, called the *Loch of Monzievaird*, on the bank of which stands a

OCHTERTYRE, PERTHSHIRE.

ruined tower or keep, the remains of a very ancient Fortress, supposed to have been built in the thirteenth century, by the powerful family of *Cummin of Badenoch*: in the first charter of Ochertyre, to the Murray family, dated in 1467, this building is described, *Antiquum Fortalitium*.

This ancient family derives its origin from the noble house of Tullibardine, now represented by the Duke of Atholl. Patrick, third son of Sir David Murray, sixth Baron of Tullibardine, acquired the estate of Ochertyre, and died in 1476.—The dignity of a Baronet of Nova-Scotia was granted by King Charles II., in 1673, to William Murray of Ochertyre, the sixth in descent from the above Patrick.

The present proprietor is the thirteenth in descent, in the direct male line, from the first possessor of the estate. He married in 1794, the Lady Mary Hope, daughter of John, Earl of Hopetoun; by whom he has a numerous family. Sir Patrick is one of the Barons of the Scottish Court of Exchequer, and was for two parliaments, the representative of the City of Edinburgh. His brother, the Right Honourable Sir George Murray, G. C. B., is justly celebrated in the Military Annals of the country; the distinguished merit which marked his services in the Peninsular war, while discharging the arduous duties of Quarter-Master-General, is well known, and fully appreciated by the nation. At present he commands the forces in Ireland, and has twice been unanimously chosen representative of his native county, in the Parliament of Great-Britain.

* * * Our View was taken from a beautiful pencil drawing by Mr. Stewart of Grandtully.





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

TOLENTINE, WICK, IRELAND,
COUNTY WICK.

Engraved by J. C. Ward.

London: Published by W. & A. G. & Co. 10, Abchurch Lane, in the City of London, at the Printing Office of W. & A. G. & Co.

Ireland.

Foaty Island, Cork ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN SMITH-BARRY, ESQ.

FOATY ISLAND, containing about eight hundred acres of land, is situated on the Cork River, in the Barony of Barrymore, and presents one of the most picturesque objects for which the beautiful scenery of the Harbour of Cork is remarkable. The demesne comprehends the entire of the island, which, for many years, had been the occasional residence of Mr. Smith-Barry's ancestors when they visited Ireland; the principal residence of the family was Marbury Hall, in Cheshire. Various and extensive improvements and plantations have been made by the present proprietor, which, combined with the distant hills, natural beauties of the grounds and the water, entitle Foaty to be ranked amongst the finest demesnes in Ireland.

The house has lately been considerably enlarged and improved under the advice and superintendance of the Messrs. Morrison of Dublin, whose ingenuity and taste have been most successfully exercised in producing such a combination of convenience, and of architectural beauty, as is rarely to be met with. It now consists of a centre and two wings, with extensive connecting offices concealed by plantations. You enter the house by a prostylos Grecian Doric portico, of classic purity of design, from whence you enter a gallery of 52 feet in length, and 18 feet wide: the entablature and ceiling of which are supported by 12 Ionic columns; which, with the antæ, are of Siena marble, and are disposed in ranges of coupled columns with a simplicity and classic correctness that produces a charming effect. By this arrangement, the Gallery is divided into three compartments; each of which is of strictly correct proportions. At either extremity of the gallery there is a beautiful vestibule with arched and highly ornamented ceilings. From the vestibule to the right, you enter the Library and Drawing-room, both of which are of ample dimensions and elegantly furnished. There is also a door of communication between those rooms, and from the latter into a third room. The left-hand vestibule leads to the Dining-room, which is

FOATY ISLAND, CORK.

thirty-eight feet by twenty-two, and has a screen of four black and gold Corinthian columns, separating a recess for the servants and for the side-board, and by which the dinner is served. Opposite to the door of entrance is the principal Staircase, much admired for its architectural arrangement and classic decorations. The entire of the ornaments of the house are selected from pure Grecian models. The family apartments are in the left wing, consisting of a bed-chamber, boudoir, two dressing-rooms, bath, &c. This wing has an immediate connection with the nursery-rooms, and with the servants' apartments; all of which are suitably arranged. The right wing and the body of the house contain sixteen bed-chambers, with dressing-rooms and connecting galleries.

(The accompanying View is from a Sketch taken from a distant point of the demesne.)





Drawn by J. F. Neale.

Engraved by H. Poul.

PALATINUS

1777/1778

London, Published by J. F. Neale, at the Strand, in the Strand, in the Strand.

Ireland.

Ballyfinn, Queen's County;

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES HENRY COOTE, BART., M.P.

BALLYFINN, the Seat of Sir Charles Coote, Bart., is distant about five miles from Maryborough, the county town, and three from the town of Mountrath. It exhibits a perfect example of the Grecian style of building at its purest æra. The principal story of the House contains an Entrance-hall, twenty-four feet by twenty-eight; from this is the entrance to the great Saloon, a splendid apartment, fifty-three feet by twenty-four, divided into three compartments by screens of Ionic columns, the centre compartment being finished with a rich pendentive Dome, from which it receives its light. From one extremity of this apartment opens the grand Staircase, twenty-four feet square, decorated with columns also; from the opposite side of the Saloon a circular ante-room is entered, twenty-four feet in diameter, covered with a highly finished Dome, supported by Corinthian columns of Scagliola. From the ante-room you pass into the Library, which is seventy feet by twenty-four, and a large Bay in the centre, likewise subdivided into compartments by screens of Scagliola columns, and into the Billiard-room, twenty-four feet by twenty-two. The Library lies *en suite* with the Drawing-room and the Conservatory: the Dining-room, forty-two feet by twenty-four, and the Morning-room likewise, open to the grand Saloon. Sir Charles Coote's Study, nineteen feet by twenty-four, opens from the Morning-room, and communicates with the servants' offices also.

The Mansion-house of Ballyfinn is a recent erection from plans furnished by Messrs. Morrison, whose professional engagements in this part of the United Kingdom have been the means of enriching it with some very handsome specimens of Grecian architecture. This place

BALLYFINN, QUEEN'S COUNTY.

was formerly the residence of the Pool family, from whom it was purchased by the present honourable possessor, a large portion of whose estates is in its immediate neighbourhood. It is situated at the base of an extensive range of mountains, is richly wooded, and contains a very beautiful Lake. The ground gradually rises from its banks to the level of the House, which stands on a gentle eminence above it.

The family of Coote is of great antiquity, and has been ennobled in two branches.

Sir Charles Coote, of Castle Cuffe, in the Queen's County, was much distinguished for his bravery in the wars against O'Neil, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The present Sir Charles Henry Coote came to the title on the death of the late Earl of Mountrath, from whom he inherits all the Mountrath estates in Ireland, as lineal descendant of Sir Charles Coote, the father of the first Earls of Mountrath and Bellamont, who was created a Baronet in 1620, and was afterwards killed in an engagement with the rebels.

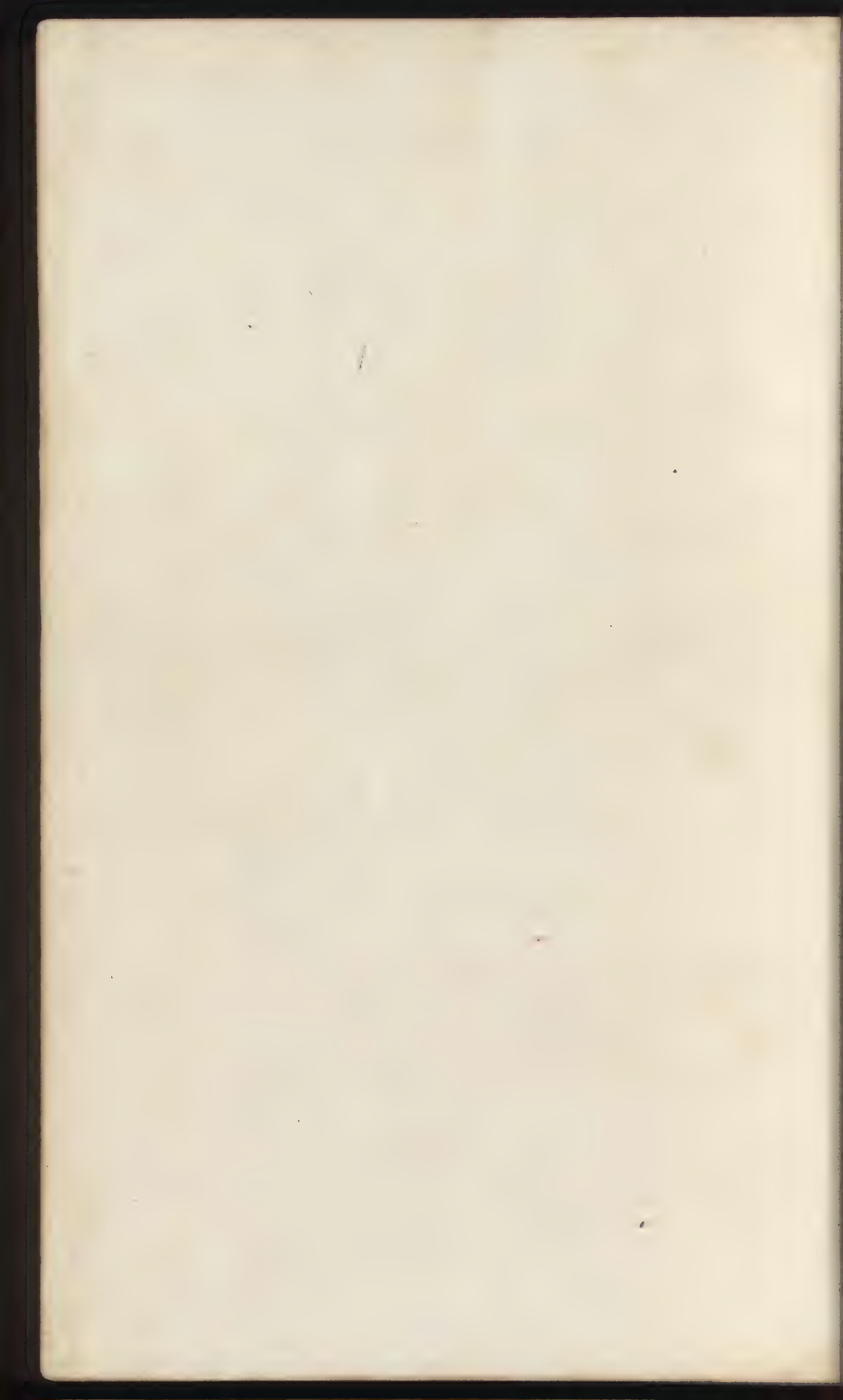
Sir Charles is a Member in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for the Queen's County—is Colonel of the Queen's County Militia, and Premier Baronet of Ireland. He married in November, 1814, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of John Whaley, Esq., and Lady Anne Whaley, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Clanwilliam, by whom he has issue, four sons and two daughters.

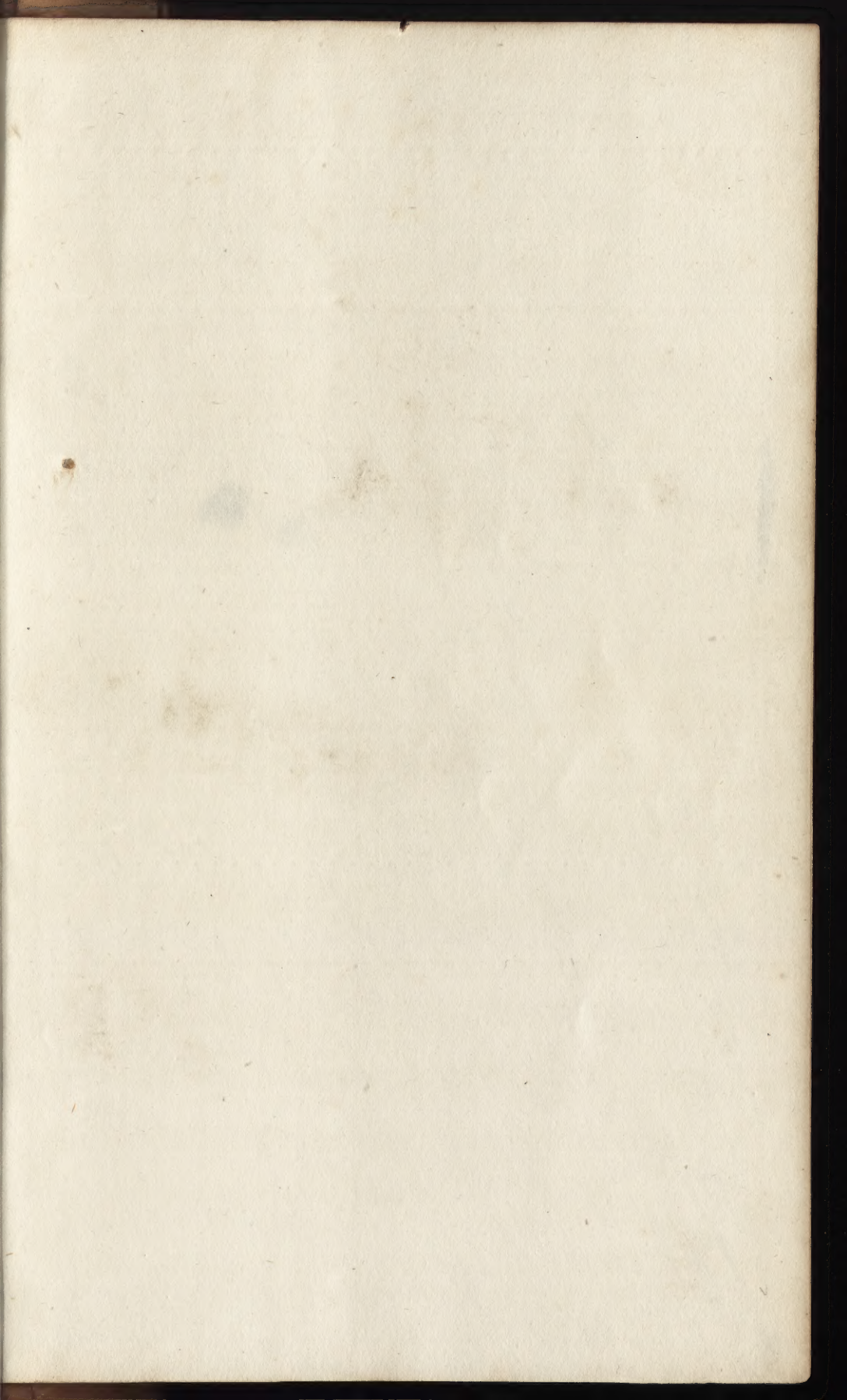
Arms:—*Argent, a chevron between three Cootes, within a bordure, wavy.*

Motto:—*Vincit Veritas*—and, *Coute qui coute.*


Crest:—*A Coote.*











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